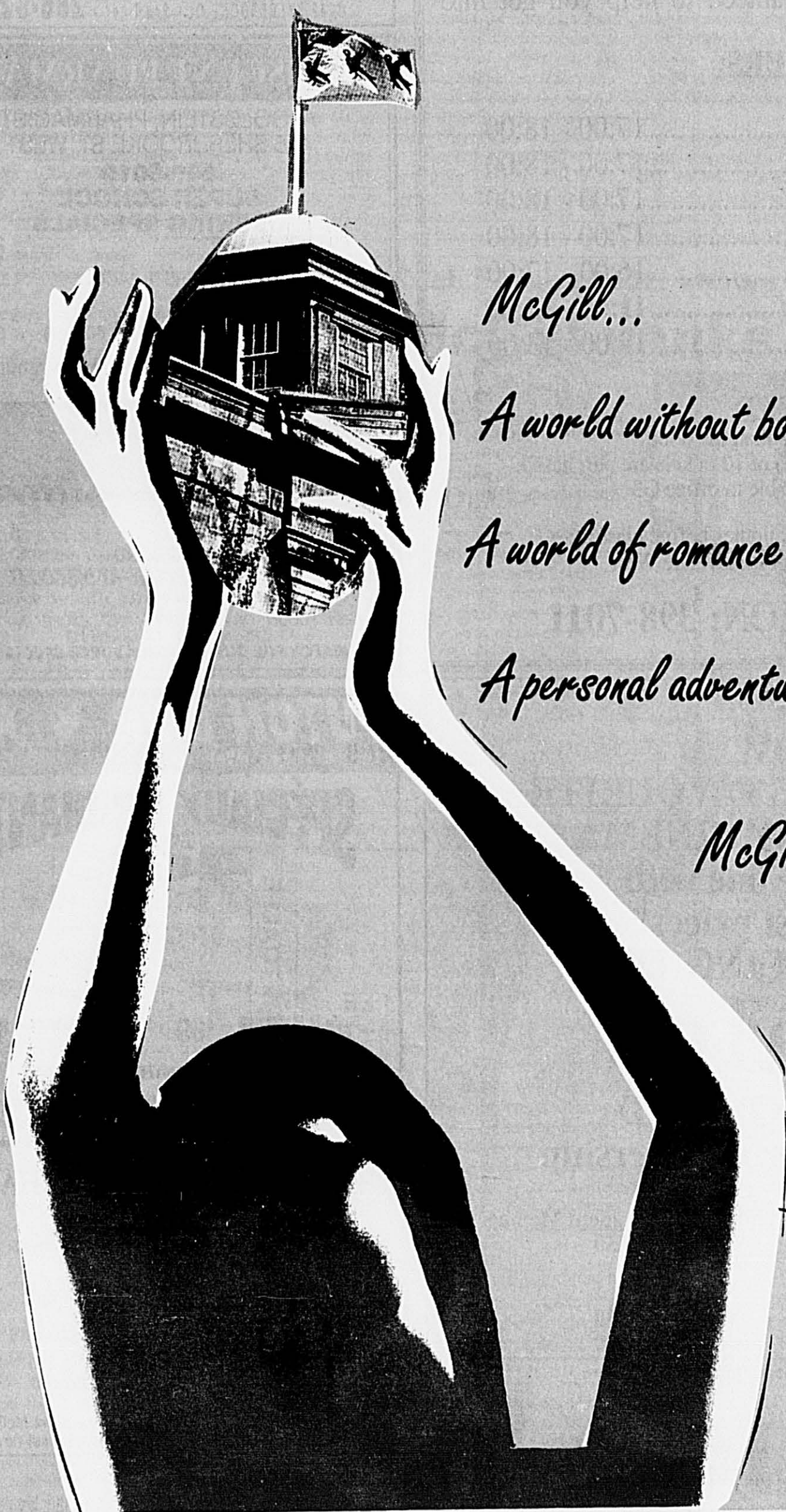


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Volume 81, Number 1

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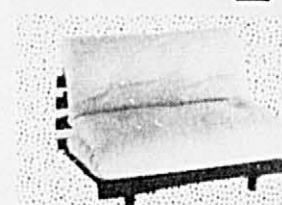
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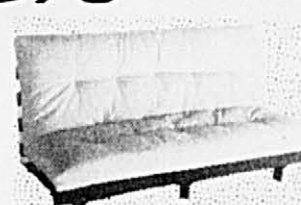
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Students arrested by Salvadorean army

by Adam Jones

Six Montréal students — five from McGill and one from the Université de Montréal — have been freed after a night of detention in the hands of El Salvador's feared Treasury Police.

Sam Noumoff, Director of McGill's Centre for Developing Area Studies, said the six students, part of a goodwill delegation to the National University of El Salvador, were released Wednesday at 13h45 Montréal time. Television news reports said the students were turned over to the British Vice-Consul in the capital city, San Salvador.

Although names of the detainees have not been officially announced, the *Daily* has learned that the five McGill students taken into custody were Andrew Scyner, Danyka Morrisette, Aude Ribis, Marianne Chemla and Alex Kehler. All are from the Faculty of Arts. The detained student from the Université de Montréal was Dominique Morrisette.

A Salvadorean national, reportedly serving as a guide or translator for the students, was detained along with the group. Noumoff said the Salvadorean, Oscar Javier Rivera, was also released unharmed.

According to Noumoff, the six students and their companion were detained at a military checkpoint bordering on a "restricted zone" on Tuesday afternoon. They were on their way to give a cholera-prevention talk to residents of a village near the Salvadorean city of Chalatenango. Soldiers accused the group of trying to enter the "restricted zone" without proper authorization.

("Restricted zones" are territories controlled or contested by Salvadorean rebels. Guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front have been fighting Salvadorean government forces for 11 years, during which time the rebels have established de facto control over large swaths of the country).

After an hour in military custody, the students spent three hours in the hands of the Salvadorean National Police. They were then turned over to the Treasury Police, widely viewed as the most brutal of the Salvadorean security forces, who held them overnight.

Noumoff, who spoke with five of the students by telephone shortly after their release, said they told him they had been "treated properly."

"They seemed perfectly healthy and communicative, and concerned for their families," he said.

Tension and Uncertainty

The release of the six students marked the end of a day of tension and uncertainty, as families and friends in Canada urged the Department of External Affairs to seek a guarantee from the Salvadorean government that the detainees would not be harmed.

According to Amnesty International, prisoners and detainees in El Salvador are "routinely tortured during the initial phase of incommunicado interrogation in security force or military installations." Foreign detainees are usually exempted from this treatment. However, several dozen foreigners — mostly journalists and members of church organizations — are among the tens of thousands of civilians who have died at the hands of government forces in El Salvador since 1980. Many of the foreign victims were seized by the Salvadorean Army in rural areas and summarily executed, often after torture.

Wayne Morel, of the Montréal branch of Amnesty International, told CBC local news Wednesday that the Montréal students "easily could have been killed. It could have been passed off as being the work of the rebels, passed off as their being caught in a bombing raid. There are many ways to camouflage this sort of brutalization."

The student delegation is spending a month in El Salvador under the terms of a cooperation agreement signed last year between McGill and the National University of El Salvador. Three McGill students who are also members of the delegation were not detained; they were teaching courses at the National University in San Salvador at the time of the detention. They are Lisa Kowalchuk, a graduate student in Sociology, and two Arts undergraduates, Hugo de Burgos and Hoory Hamboyan.

"A Student-Generated Activity"

Although the delegation was arranged under the aegis of the cooperation agreement between McGill and the National University, Noumoff said the goodwill trip was a "student-generated activity." After attempts to organize a faculty exchange fell through, the group of students decided to organize their own delegation, he said. They sought financial support from various clubs and organizations on campus and around Montréal. The Centre for Developing Area Studies served as the "umbrella university connection, enabling the students to do what they had determined to do by themselves," according to Noumoff.

A source close to one of the detained members of the delegation said she had been given no indication that members were planning to visit rebel-controlled or -contested territory. Noumoff said the released students told him they were unaware that they needed special permission to enter the restricted zone.

The Salvadorean Embassy in Ottawa told the *Daily* it had no information on the detentions. No embassy official was available to clarify Salvadorean government regulations concerning travel in restricted zones.

A stated purpose of the McGill delegation was to draw wider inter-

national attention to the havoc wrought on the campus of El Salvador's National University by government troops and security forces. Over the last decade, the Salvadorean military, police, and associated death squads have regularly invaded the campus, searching for student dissidents and activists. Large-scale property damage has also resulted from these incursions, which violate the autonomous status traditionally granted universities in Central America.

According to Noumoff, a fundraising brochure circulated by delegation members prior to their departure cited the Salvadorean Army as the force principally responsible

for damage and destruction at the National University.

"I don't know if someone in the Salvadorean Army got wind of that brochure and decided to teach the students a lesson," Noumoff said. "It may also be that the army wanted to broadcast a warning to other student groups — in Canada and elsewhere — that it would not permit them to engage in university reconstruction projects with impunity."

Noumoff said the detained students were released unconditionally. He said they and the other members of the delegation would be returning to Canada tomorrow night, as originally scheduled.

McGill Dean of Students Irwin Gopnik told the *Daily* he felt the university administration had responded "really well" to the situation. Gopnik said he spoke at length with the Central America desk officer at the Department of External Affairs on Wednesday morning, shortly after receiving news of the detentions. He said he confirmed to External Affairs that the delegation was "a bona fide group of students, a recognized and official group. I expressed our concern and told them we would appreciate any assistance they could offer." The university also stood by to field inquiries from the families of those detained, Gopnik said.

Task Force report shows its teeth

McGill yanks Dentistry

by Robin Le Baron

Citing budgetary constraints, McGill administration has decided to close the Faculty of Dentistry in four years despite protests from staff and students.

"This province still needs dentists, particularly in the North and in native communities," said dentistry professor Norman Miller, who opposes the closure. "It doesn't make sense to reduce the number of dentists while people still suffer from lack of treatment."

But the McGill administration claims that the faculty would need major investments in equipment and infrastructure to remain 'excellent'.

"It is simply beyond our means to provide the Faculty of Dentistry with this type of infrastructure," said McGill principal David Johnston in a press statement released on July 17.

The report of the Task Force on Priorities, which became official university policy last May, states that 'excellent' academic and research programs should be McGill's central priority.

It recommends that departments and faculties internationally recognized for their 'excellence' receive funding priority within the university. Other departments and faculties may face financial cuts or complete elimination.

"The Task Force report reaffirmed McGill's desire to maintain international standards of excellence in its units and programmes," said Johnston in the press release. "The decision to recommend closure of the Dentistry Faculty is an expression of that reality."

But Miller argued that the faculty is already internationally recognized and can easily remain so.

"We have been involved in a number of important research projects recently," he said. "We have very successful graduates. And we rank first among Canadian dental schools."

Miller, who heads the ad hoc Committee to Save the Faculty of Dentistry, a non-university group,



DAILY PHOTO: PETER CLIBBON

Dentistry Professor Norman Miller hopes to save the Faculty of Dentistry from the maw of University cost-cutting.

also emphasized that 'excellence' is not the only important criteria of a faculty's importance.

"We provide a number of important services to the Montréal community" he said. "If the university closes the faculty, it is neglecting its primary responsibility to serve the community. Health services are a basic priority. They shouldn't be the first thing cut."

According to the ad hoc committee, the faculty provides a range of services to approximately 5500 patients at a third of the regular cost. It also provides free services for a number of handicapped children who would usually not receive treatment.

These services are important, Miller said, because Québec does

not have a dental plan, and many people are unable to afford proper treatment.

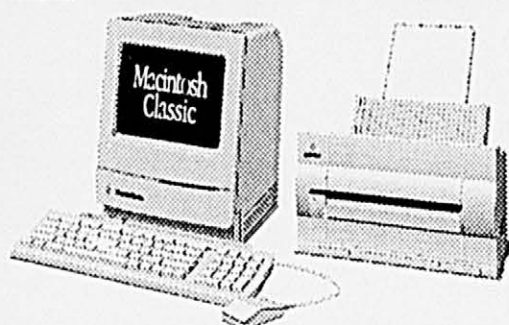
The faculty also provides oral health care to Montréal AIDS patients and makes provisions for rare conditions, such as cleft palates.

Miller said the dentistry school could continue to educate excellent students with the existing infrastructure even if it receives no additional funding for new equipment. The faculty currently has an enrolment of 125 students.

The proposal to close the dentistry faculty will go before a McGill budget committee later this month. If the proposal is approved, it will be submitted to the McGill Senate and Board of Governors for further ratification.

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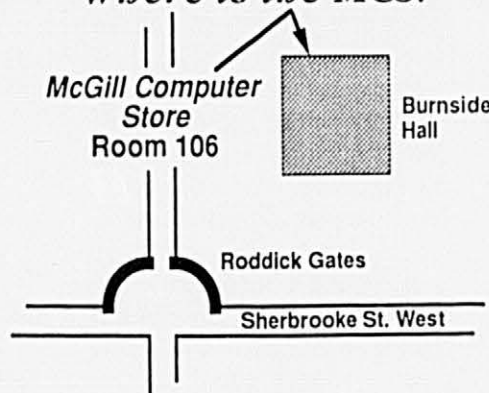
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Employment equity report paints dismal picture

by Stephanie Conway

Only seven per cent of full professorships at McGill are held by women. Women make up just over 55 per cent of administrative and support staff, but occupy only 20 per cent of senior administrative positions at McGill.

Moreover, the job situation for women will remain bad if McGill continues to go without a proactive employment equity policy.

Those are some of the results of McGill's long-awaited report on employment equity for women at McGill. The study didn't focus on employment statistics for minority employees, on people with disabilities or on native people.

According to Peta Tancred, director of the McGill Centre for Research and Teaching on Women, the diagnostic report on Employment Equity for Women at McGill, is "an excellent piece of work."

Tancred said the report underlies "the enormous amount of progress we still need to make. The

university must take very seriously the need for change for women at McGill."

The 108-page report, begun in January 1989 and finally published last May, cost \$50 000. It consists of an overview of the situation of women at McGill, including statistics and interviews. The final chapter makes recommendations for implementing employment equity at McGill for women.

The effort to address massive discrimination against women at McGill actually started in 1985. That's the year the provincial and federal governments implemented laws asking large corporations to voluntarily hire more women. It took three years before McGill signed an agreement with the province to promote the hiring of women in line with the Québec human rights charter.

Other findings of the study include the fact that only 17 per cent of full-time tenure-track staff are women, a figure which has remained more or less constant over

the last two decades.

Also, only two of McGill's 15 Deans are women. The Principal and all the Vice-Principals are men.

Men also earn more. In some job categories, men earn up to \$11 139 more than women doing the same work. Last fall, a minor furor erupted after the *Daily* discovered that male McGill staff working at Students' Society earned up to \$25 000 more than women staff.

The employment equity study placed the blame for the discrimination on hiring policies. "It appears that current hiring practices serve only to maintain the status quo," the report's authors wrote. "Unless McGill adopts more proactive approaches to hiring qualified women, little improvement in their representation can be foreseen."

According to the study, improving the job situation for women also requires better safety for women on campus, using gender-neutral language in work, reviewing childcare facilities for McGill staff

and students, and reviewing the present sexual harassment policy.

McGill's employment equity coordinator Honora Shaugnessy said the report will be used as the basis for a number of public hearings, followed by a "plan of action." Public hearings will be scheduled only when the Joint Senate Board on Equity has been established, probably this fall.

Shaugnessy would not comment specifically on the report or its recommendations, or on the reception by McGill.

Rhonda Amsel, member of the report's 12-person advisory committee, was pleased now that information about the status of women at McGill is widely available. "It will be interesting to see what will happen with this."

The report was only phase one of a three-phase program of implementation. The entire implementation process may still take another year or two, according to Shaugnessy.

Some of the other recommendations include:

- Development of an equity

policy;

- Creation of a standing Equity Office, with a Director who reports to the Principal, an adequate staff and budget, and access to relevant information;

- The Senate-Board Committee on Equity should be responsible for developing recommendations, a timeline, action plans, and follow-up and monitoring of the process;

- All positions open at McGill should mention a commitment to employment equity;

- McGill should encourage all faculties, departments and schools to make lists of qualified women for promotion, especially to full professor;

- Efforts should be made to increase the number of women in administrative positions where underrepresented;

- All Departments and administrative units should be encouraged to include women on all hiring committees.

Copies of the report are available at the Employment Equity Office at 3534 University Street.

City rapped again on Overdale

by Peter Clibbon

Ex-Overdale tenants may finally get revenge on the developers who forced them out of their homes three years ago to make room for the "Galleria Dorchester" condo project.

A former resident of Overdale street will go to the courts this week, supported by the housing rights group FRAPRU, in an effort to force the city to seize the developer's \$200 000 deposit.

"We're basically forcing city administrators to collect their own money. If they don't keep the deposit, they will be going against their own guidelines," said Pierre Gaudreau of FRAPRU.

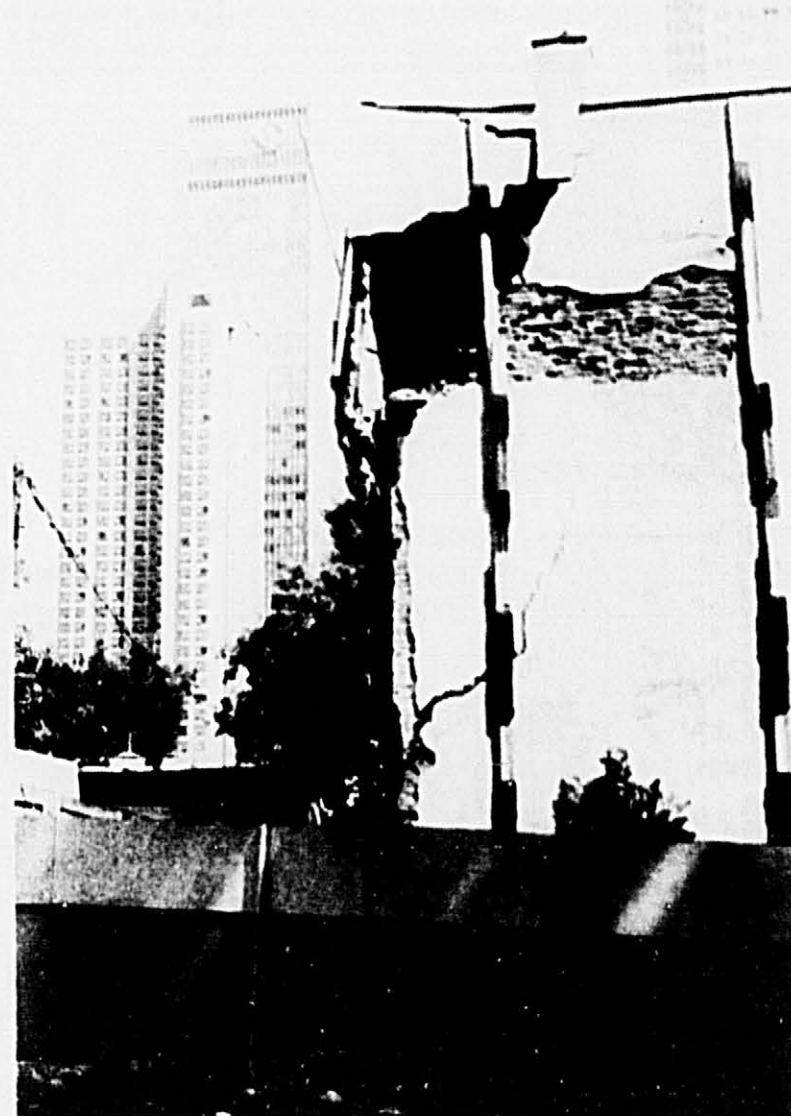
The city can seize the deposit because of an agreement signed with developers in October 1988, Gaudreau said. The agreement stipulates that the \$200 000 deposit could be claimed by the city if construction did not begin within two years. Next month, three years will have passed since the agreement was signed.

"The city has a legal obligation to seize the \$200 000 deposit and place it in their accounts," said a FRAPRU press release.

However, according to a Jocelyne Campbell, a municipal public relations officer, FRAPRU's interpretation of the city's deal with the developer is incorrect.

Campbell said the two-year time period should be measured from the sale of Kinkora street and its alley, which occurred in October 1989. "The developers have until next month to begin construction," she said.

Campbell wouldn't say whether the city intends to keep the deposit if construction does not begin next month. It may decide to seize the deposit, start another project, or



extend the date by which the developers must begin construction, she said.

The neighbourhood containing Overdale St. was the last affordable-rent district in the downtown core west of St. Laurent. Buildings along the street were occupied by a close-knit population of students and working-class people. After an 18-month legal struggle, residents were eventually evicted by riot police.

In the process, the municipal government led by the Montréal Citizens' Movement alienated many of the social and housing activists

who helped propel it to power in 1986.

Said Gaudreau, "After all the errors they first made with Overdale, the city has a real opportunity to show they actually support affordable housing downtown. The message to the citizens of Montréal is worth much more than the cash involved."

The developers, Douglas Cohen and Robert Landau, have said they are waiting for the housing market to improve before they begin construction.

Try, try again

Last February housing activist groups celebrated victory after a provincial court deemed illegal the government's attempt to raise rents in subsidized housing. The government had been overly hasty while pushing the rent hikes and did not table them before the *Assemblée Nationale* for the required 45 days.

Tenants who live in 'habitations à loyer modique' (low-cost housing), cooperatives and other non-profit housing are, in theory, protected from paying more than 25 per cent of their income on rent.

One of the government's changes ruled illegal would have made the minimum rent greater than 25 per cent of the lowest welfare income bracket. In addition, the income of employed persons under 18 would also be added to the total household income.

However, in June Claude Ryan announced he would pass the exact same legislation, this time waiting the 45 days required to make the changes legal.

The tenant's rights group Front d'action populaire en réaménagement urbain (FRAPRU) has planned a series of demonstrations and press releases to persuade the government to change its position. FRAPRU is attempting to seek the support of Montréal's city hall to defeat the legislation.

The legislation has already been tabled 45 days and the Liberal-dominated *Assemblée Nationale* are soon expected to make it law.

Daily keeps office, but pays through the nose

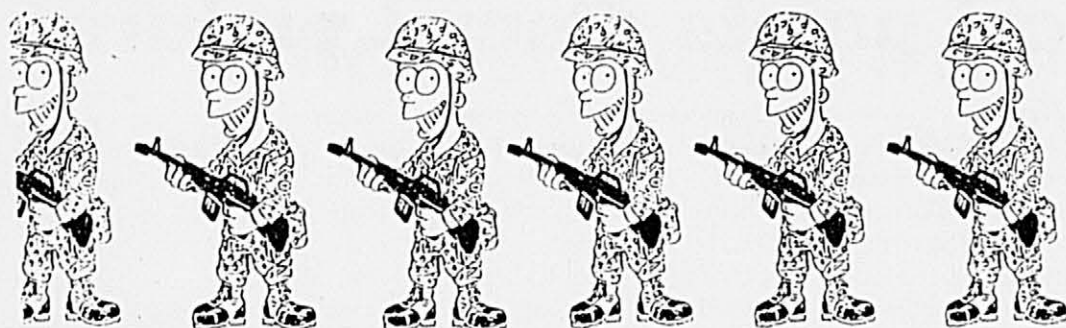
Negotiations continued half way through the summer between the *Daily* and Students' Society concerning the paper's lease on its offices in the Union building basement.

Talks started last January when the previous student council informed the *Daily* of strict new requirements when its lease expired in May. Student council wanted the paper to pay \$18 000 in rent, and to cut its space by one-third.

When the newly-elected student council took office in the summer, the Students' Society position softened. Eventually, negotiators agreed to a rent of just over \$14 000; the *Daily* was allowed to keep all its space. However, the new lease will last three years, instead of the traditional five.

The agreement will be debated by the *Daily's* Board of Directors this week, and by Students' Society at its first meeting, on September 11.

In the process of the negotiations, the *Daily* was able to secure an agreement with the university which guarantees that the paper has space on the campus when the next lease expires in three years. McGill intends this agreement to be a model for other autonomous groups on campus, including CKUT Radio, Legal Aid and the Québec Public Interest Research Group.



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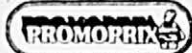
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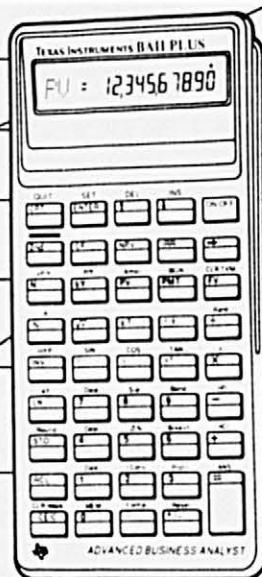
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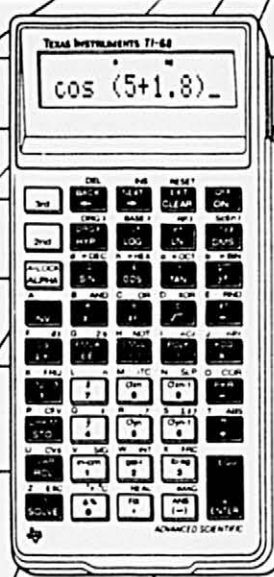
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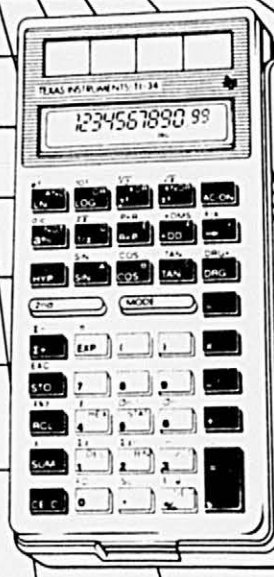
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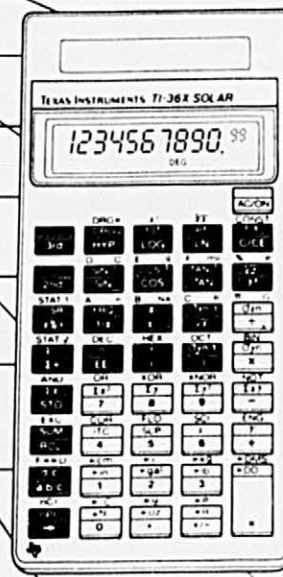
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**TEXAS
INSTRUMENTS**

Cree see dam delay as another ploy

by Sammy Bea

The media may be applauding the 12-month delay in construction of Hydro-Québec's megaproject at James Bay, but Cree leaders and environmental activists are taking the concession with a grain of salt.

"We see this move merely as an attempt to slow down the opposition which has been growing momentarily," said William Nicholls, of the Grand Council of the Cree. "We will continue to mobilize."

Said Steve MacAufland, of the U.S.-based Northeast Alliance to Protect James Bay, "We're not looking for an extension of contracts, but for a cancellation."

The \$12.6-billion Great Whale project would flood an area the size of Lake Ontario, create 64 000 jobs (at a cost of \$197 000 per job), and produce 3168 megawatts of power. Eighty five per cent of the power is slated for export to New England or for the use of large power-users in the province, like aluminum multinationals.

Nicholls said the delay would have served the province better if it had appeared to be a compromise with Natives. Instead, the province didn't even inform the Cree beforehand. "We are very suspicious," he said.

Environment minister Pierre Paradis announced the decision to postpone construction of \$600 million in roads and other infrastructure for James Bay Phase II last week. The delay was announced after Hydro-Québec and the New York Power Authority agreed to postpone their commitment to the biggest power export deal in Québec's history by one year. The 20-year contract would have provided the Power Authority with 1000 megawatts of power starting in 1995 for \$17 billion.

But various authorities have attributed the decision to several, often contradictory factors.

At first, premier Robert Bourassa tried to deny that growing opposition to the project affected the postponement. But Power Authority chief Richard Flynn said a chief factor in the delay was Hydro-Québec's plans to begin construction without examining the environmental impact of the project.

On Thursday, the *New York Times* ran a story suggesting the state might back out of the contract all together.

Hydro-Québec's deal with the New York is pivotal to the debate on the provincial utility's expansionist energy policies. Québec has tried to justify megaprojects like James Bay II by alluding to the province's allegedly growing energy needs.

Critics have challenged that premise, pointing to decreasing energy consumption by Québeckers in the past few years.

Hydro's opponents charge that the utility has in fact been artificially inflating consumption rates by exporting cheap energy. Over the last year Hydro has raised public ire over its practice of selling energy

below cost to large aluminum multinationals; existing contracts give \$2.3 billion in subsidies to 13 multinationals. The utility is fully owned and its debt fully guaranteed by the provincial government.

Critics observe that when Hydro subsidizes buyers, tax payers and ratepayers must pick up the tab. For the last three years, hydro rate increases have averaged 7.5 per cent a year, exceeding the rate of inflation. Hydro's enormous debt — \$23 billion, or nearly half the provincial debt — also makes further hydro-developments to swallow.

Current estimates say that \$62 billion will be needed to finance the 10-year Great Whale plan, which includes the initial \$12.6 billion in spending and interest payments on loans. Nearly \$42 billion of the amount would be borrowed, raising Hydro's debt to \$65 billion.

According to Marc Chenier, executive director of the Centre d'analyse des politiques énergétiques, around 50 per cent of Hydro-Québec's revenues go to service the existing debt. Moreover, most of the interest payments flow out of the province to American banks and bondholders.

Mercury poisoning

As the controversy over the Great Whale project has increased during the summer, Robert Bourassa has tried to shift the media's attention away from environmental and Cree concerns by highlighting the issues of job creation and, most recently, Québec sovereignty.

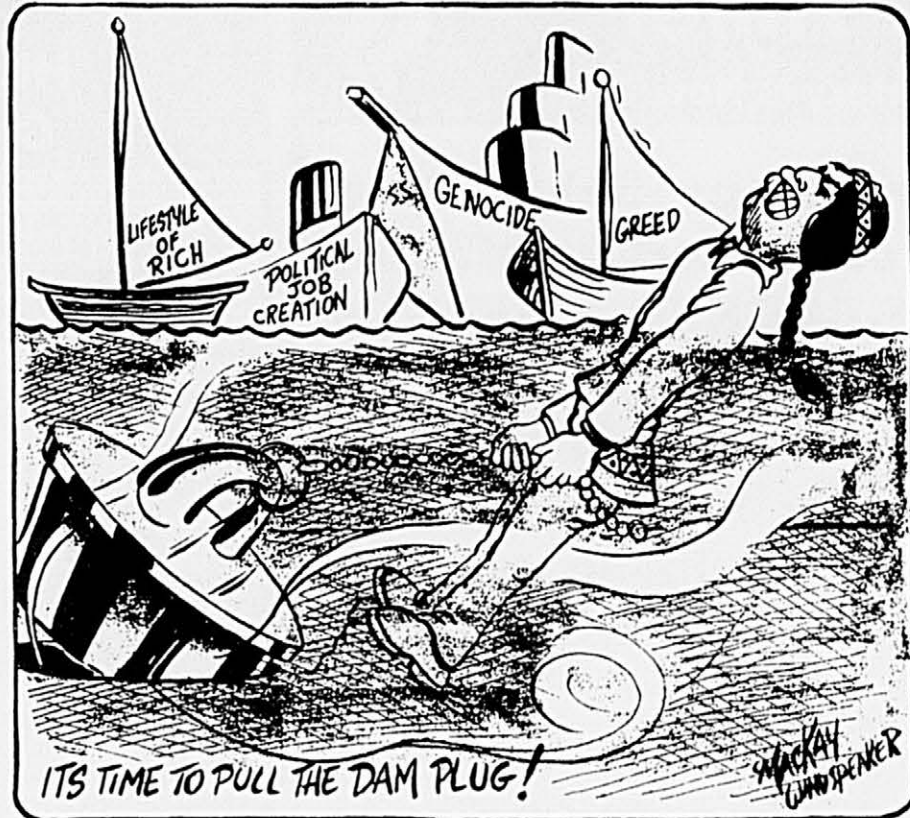
Nicholls, of the Grand Council of the Cree, stressed that James Bay is a human rights issue. "This is a heavy, heavy human rights issue. It's an oppression issue."

The province's reluctance to examine the impact of Hydro-Québec's energy policy is made painfully obvious by the lack of attention being paid to the effects of phase One of James Bay, commenced in 1971. Environmental consequences include mercury poisoning, unbalanced salinity levels and tidal alterations. Then there are the increased alcoholism and suicide levels among Cree — the results of the massive social dislocations caused by the project.

Nicholls said the province's response has been laughable. "In Ontario, they've just banned a type of paint with miniscule mercury levels. Because the generally approved levels don't apply to children, they were afraid of the effect the mercury might have on them," he said.

"But native children in Chisasibi (near James Bay) are being exposed to the same levels of mercury as a result of James Bay phase One. Two-thirds of them are sick. But Hydro-Québec is going on with these plans."

According to a recent report in the *Montréal Gazette*, the mercury contamination around James Bay will last 100 years. "I don't understand the mentality of these people," said Nicholls. "This is the same as chemical warfare; but mercury



GRAPHIC: WINDSPEAKER

doesn't dissipate as fast. They want to poison our children. They want to poison children who haven't even been born yet," he said.

"I've got a son up there. What

can I do but try to stop this thing from spreading," said Nicholls. For now, this means soliciting support from anyone who will listen. Already the issue is growing huge in

the US and Canada; Nicholls wants to make it international.

For more information call the Grand Council of the Cree, at 861-5837.

Hydro: ethical with a straight face?

Flogging the environment

by Wayne Hiltz

Hydro-Québec will soon provide funding for an environmental ethics chair and for research at McGill. But critics charge that the funding is little more than a public relations gimmick.

In July, the McGill Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law received \$50 000 a year for five years from the provincial energy-utility for a chair in environmental ethics and an additional \$100 000 a year over the same period for research on the subject.

"There's nothing wrong with creating a chair for environmental ethics. It's just a little cynical of Hydro-Québec to be able to brag about it. Evidently, this is a public relations ploy on their part," said Gordon Edwards, a spokesperson for the James Bay Committee and a critic of the public energy corporation.

In recent years, Hydro-Québec has been under increasing public fire for being environmentally-insensitive and for failing to invest enough into energy conservation. By funding a chair in environmental ethics, Edwards said the utility wants to simply neutralize these criticisms.

"Rather than putting these issues high on their actual planning agenda, they spend a little advertising money so they can say that they're urging people to conserve energy or say that they're environmentally-sensitive by creating an environmental ethics chair," Edwards said.

But a Hydro-Québec official denies that the research funds have anything to do with public relations, adding that the corporation has given funds for Quebec

universities for several years.

"With these chairs, we are trying to favour centres of expertise and excellence where teachers and students can develop a high degree of knowledge on one specific domain," said Nicole Chartrand, director of research at Hydro-Québec's environment department.

Chartrand added that the knowledge will benefit society as a whole and will make Quebec known for its expertise in various engineering, scientific, and environmental domains.

However, if the utility corporation was really concerned about the environment, it would have created the chair anonymously and not have told anyone where the funds came from, said Edwards.

Chartrand countered that McGill, not Hydro-Québec, is responsible for making the grants public. But she emphasized that people should still know that some of Hydro's budget is going to help university research.

Edwards is also suspicious of the timing Hydro chose to begin funding research of environmental ethics. The corporation is currently pushing forward their controversial northern hydro-electric projects when the public is also increasingly skeptical of its activities.

"Why didn't Hydro-Québec want to do this five or ten years ago? How come it's only now that they suddenly want to do this?" Edwards queried.

"This is just part and parcel of its current public relations difficulties."

But Dr. Margaret Somerville, the Centre's director, said that she had approached several institutions for more than three years to find a

base funding for the environmental ethics chair. Discussions with Hydro-Québec began more than a year ago.

Somerville said the research program's credibility would not be compromised by receiving funds from a corporation which is widely-viewed as not having the best environmental record.

"There has been a great deal of sensitivity to the possibilities of wrongful influence and conflict of interest," said Somerville.

"Both sides (the Centre and Hydro-Québec) were certainly not unaware that people would raise these issues. So we dealt with them before they ever became public."

She added that there was never any question they had been bought off just to put out research favourable to Hydro.

"It's neither an advocacy programme, nor a make-people-look-nice programme. It's a genuinely neutral academic research, teaching, and community work programme," she asserted.

In addition, she hopes there will soon be further funding for the ethics chair from two federally-funded research councils.

Some of the proposed areas of study includes risk assessment, the impact of biotechnology, the balancing of economic freedoms and aspects of the workplace environment, she said.

The corporation has funded many research contracts with Quebec university research bodies during the last 15 years. More recently, it provided funding two years ago for a chair in environmental biology at the Université du Québec à Montréal.

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THE MCGILL DAILY

COMMENT

Administration hatches chickens

Student councils at McGill began on the wrong foot. The first was formed in 1908 — with the blessing of the administration — to help control and discipline exuberant students. The successors of that organization have been hopping along on the same wrong foot ever since.

The main problem with McGill student politicians is they seem to prefer being student bureaucrats. Rather than address political issues affecting the student body, let alone broader social concerns, they consistently opt to build ever larger pubs, ever more information booths and ever more grandiose chicken mascots.

The pervasive managerial attitude has a lot to do with the cozy relationship between student groups and the university administration. Links between the student societies and administration have been an issue ever since 1908. In 1968, for example, the McGill Senate vetoed a new student council constitution which would have given students a council based on proportional representation.

Currently, we have the Students' Society of McGill University (SSMU). The organization has a particularly complex history of being uncomfortably close to the administration.

SSMU's history begins in 1975, when an earlier Students' Society went bankrupt due to financial mismanagement and ineptness. Before its collapse it had spent most of its efforts managing the monstrous Union building, instead of representing students.

The student council was put under McGill trusteeship for a year and a half.

During this period a committee largely made up of senior McGill administrators drafted a constitution for a new student association. The constitution was duly, if unenthusiastically, passed in a student referendum and SSMU slouched its way into existence in the spring of 1977.

From the beginning, SSMU was financially beholden to the university as a result the debts incurred by the former council. To give SSMU some chance of being able to pay back its loan, the administration granted it control over food and beverage operations within the Union building.

As further insurance on their loan, the administration created a system

in which it retained considerable power in student affairs.

The new constitution gave the administration considerable influence over Students' Society finances. All SSMU monetary decisions must still be referred to and passed by the Joint Management Committee, which includes university administrators among its membership.

And to oversee SSMU's now-extensive management responsibilities, the administration imposed a permanent staff to "advise" SSMU members and provide "continuity in management." This system remains pretty much intact. That's why SSMU changes so little from year to year; its long-term agenda is set by a bureaucracy concerned more with debts and balances than with student concerns.

Then there's always the fact that SSMU and all its services are housed in a building owned by the university.

Student politicians will usually claim that the administration has no influence over them. SSMU executives say that being beholden to the administration has never affected their policies — even though the debt is only now finally being paid off. Similarly, student politicians claim that the administration members who sit on the Joint Management Committee act only in a helpful, advisory role.

It would be more accurate to say that the McGill administration has never had to remove its velvet gloves only because our student council has been unwilling to cooperate.

They have never realized serious challenges to the administration on any substantive issue. For the most part, they seem content to manage the food operations and various social functions, with occasional forays into the challenging realms of student saver cards and 'school spirit' boosters.

For example, last year's president fully endorsed the report of the Task Force of Priorities. During the Senate debate she even supported the planned cut-backs to undergraduate enrolment at McGill. The executive of the year before did relatively little to oppose the tuition fee increases.

On this year's executive, we find none other than the daughter of Principal David Johnston. Enough said.

Robin LeBaron



HYDE PARK

Lease Bank

In 1980 the average rent for a renovated 4 1/2 apartment in the McGill Ghetto was \$175, according to a study conducted by the paramunicipal Societe du Patrimoine Urbain de Montreal.

In 1990 the average rent for a similar apartment was \$600-\$700, according to McGill Off-Campus Housing Co-ordinator Meribah Aikens. That's an increase of more than 350%. At the same rate of increase, in the year 2000 the same apartment will cost more than \$2100 a month.

Or, if the Lease Bank organized by the housing Project of the Quebec Public Interest Research Group at McGill takes off, we can all work together to keep rents from escalating.

Part of the problem in the Ghetto is that students are a very transient community. The more often a particular apartment becomes vacant, the more often the landlord can raise the rent. New tenants can contest high rents, but they have to be able to show that the increase over the previous rent is excessive.

That's often hard to do if you don't know how much the tenant before you paid. That's why we need a Lease Bank that will collect information about the rents in as many units as possible, especially in those areas of the city where students tend to live.

A student based Lease Bank can help ensure that students help protect affordable housing in their communities, and that students become involved in enforcing their rights as tenants.

During Welcome Week, bring a copy of your lease to the Housing Project table at the Open Air Pub, or to the Info Kiosk in the lobby of the Union Building. Pick up a copy of our Lease Bank pamphlet at the Quebec PIRG office, Room 505 in the Eaton Building. Or call 398-7432 and join the Housing Project.

Phil Ashton
Daron Westman

COMMENT

SSMU gives *Daily* 1.45 million per cent rent increase

Students' Society and the *Daily* haven't had the lovingest relationship over the years.

Maybe it all started with a series of articles the *Daily* ran in the mid-1970s about the student council's financial corruption and ineptness. Things got so bad that the university stepped in and put the student council under trusteeship for a year and a half. The student council tried to get its revenge in petty ways — by restricting typesetting privileges in the Union building, cutting editors' stipends, using its control over the *Daily*'s budget to harass the paper.

Today, the *Daily* pays two-thirds of its operating costs with advertising revenue. The rest comes from student fees, approved by student referendum. The Students' Society does, however, have some power over the *Daily*; they control our office space in the Union building.

Last year, in a bizarre throw-back to those turbulent 1970s, Students' Society decided to use its control over our space to make a point.

When the *Daily*'s lease expired last May, Students' Society wanted to raise the rent on our poorly ventilated office to \$18 000 a year, up from \$1 a year before. They also wanted to reduce our space by 30 per cent — which would have made it impossible to put out the paper.

Negotiations stumbled along through half of the summer. But don't worry; the student councillors, of course, were wonderful. Their officials eventually agreed to take from us only \$14 500; we could also keep all our space, too.

There were a few sticking points, nonetheless. *Daily* negotiators agreed we would pay for all expenses Students' Society incurred for the office space. Only, we wanted to see exactly what expenses we were being charged for. Student council was tight-lipped. They gave us a brief list of expenses for the whole Union building. But nothing else.

The list we saw included a number of expenses which had no application

to the *Daily*, including over \$30 000 in spending on repairs for the building. Even if that figure is a legitimate one, anyone who has ever been in the *Daily*'s fume-plagued darkroom knows that the office is in a total state of disrepair. In fact, we could not think of one repair that Students' Society has done to our office in the last five years. We had to chip in for repairs anyway. Our radiator has been leaking water all over the floor for the last three days. We told the landlord; they did nothing.

Students' Society will finally ratify the 1.45 million per cent rent increase at its first meeting of the year, on September 11. The agreement also has to go to the *Daily*'s Board of Directors for approval.

Our major concern at this point is the precedent this sets. Now, other autonomous groups — CKUT Radio and Q-PIRG in particular — also face the possibility of having to pay rent, something they can ill afford. Students' Society seems to be targeting these groups because it sees them, like the *Daily*, as marginal to the kind of McGill it wants: heavy on the corporate presence, light on the student activism.

Maybe they're doing it because they feel guilty. They've abdicated all responsibility for being the voice of students. Instead, the student council has become a body of cowardly managers, administrators and bureaucrats. They were so young.

But if they are so into money, why don't they worry less about getting Roots bags for all the frosh, and more about the doubling of tuition fees in two years; our student government is more concerned with getting a credit card for McGill students than with fighting against government cuts to education spending.

A confusion of priorities is the problem here. Less fighting between students, more concern about the real crises facing McGill — those are the lessons student representatives need to be taught.

Alex Roslin

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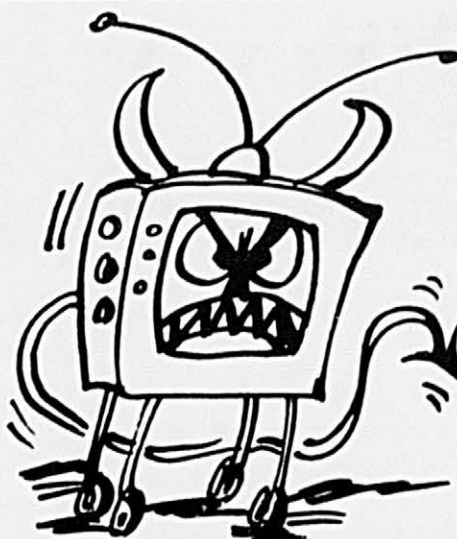


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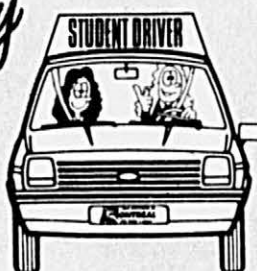


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THE MCGILL DAILY

McGill: an obfuscation

McGill: a celebration
Graduate Society of McGill University
McGill-Queen's Press, 1991
\$49.95.

Good thing my copy of *McGill: a celebration* was free.

What a load of shameless propaganda McGill has put out here. This little-minded book puts the reader in such an ugly mood, one becomes inexplicably interested in burning effigies of James McGill.

Hugh MacLennan, the overrated Canadian writer who taught at McGill just after the war, wrote a book about the university in the 1950s, in which he said James McGill was "the leading citizen" of Montréal.

After all, it was McGill, the old fart, who gave this university its cozy little home under the "mountain." McGill was, besides, the fellow who defended the country from the Yanks when the American Revolution almost caught fire in Lower Canada. McGill was the General in charge of the Montréal garrison and obviously a fellow of heroic proportions — according to MacLennan's sycophantic account. "After McGill died, a spiritless atmosphere developed in Montréal," wrote MacLennan.

Who could know from this account what kind of an uncouth character this Mr. McGill really was. For example, he was a slave-owner. He even had a plantation, the old coot did. Besides that, McGill virtually ran Lower Canada from his summer cottage (the present Arts Building), in collusion with a handful of cigar-chompers in the Hudson's Bay Company and the Bank of Montréal.

What's more, McGill was instrumental in organizing British North America's first national police force. In those frontier days, of course, the purpose of the noble mounties was to clear native people off their lands to make way for the Westward-moving rails. McGill, incidentally, was also one of Lower Canada's mightiest railroad magnates.

Throughout *McGill: a celebration* the same MacLennanesque propaganda runs rampant. One might think, for example, that Stanley Frost, director of something called the 'History of McGill Project', would be aware of James McGill's ignoble life.

Unfortunately, not a mention of those slaves got into Frost's account of the history of McGill, including the numerous references to the old general himself.

Frost does, on the other hand, say things like this: "But the founder's [J. McGill's] genuine interest in the welfare of young people remains paramount. That is still what distinguishes McGill governors."

Be that as it may, what else distinguishes McGill governors, one might ask. What else do the distinguished governors have in

common with The Founder?

Take George Petty — close pal of Donald Trump, member of McGill's board of governors and owner of Repap Enterprises, a frightening \$190-million pulp and paper firm. Repap is notorious for its logging operations in northern Alberta, on land which the Lubicon Cree have never signed away in any treaty or land agreement. For 50 years, the Cree have fought a land claim in the courts to get forestry companies and oil prospectors off their land.

Native people must love McGill university. Why, now that Hydro-Québec has announced its scandalous new research chair at McGill — in environmental ethics! — the James Bay Cree must also think we're just a scream.

Coincidentally enough, another contributor to this horrible book is Margaret Somerville, director of McGill's Centre for Medicine, Ethics and Law. This is the same Somerville who was pleased to welcome Hydro-Québec's \$750,000 endowment for the environmental ethics chair back in July.

Somerville told the *Montréal Gazette* that the chair may help in the difficult quest for a "middle-ground" in the conflict over the James Bay II hydro development (which would flood an area the size of Lake Ontario). "Neither side is 100 per cent right," she said — neither Hydro-Québec, the secretive megacorporation, nor the Cree, who worry about saving their homeland and way of life.

I wonder what Somerville's opinion would be if James McGill had given her money to start a research centre on the ethics of slavery. Is there a "middle-ground" in the "debate" about slavery, too?

Another throw-back to James McGill's legacy is the fact that there's only one photo of an African-Canadian in the entire "celebration" of McGill.

The book's dozen contributors, most of them top officials of McGill's *nomenklatura*, are so talented at licking this institution's boot it makes me nervous.

One contributor writes: "McGill — a celebration. There is much to celebrate, especially the richness of opportunity to contribute to the future that the past and present of McGill have provided for us. The tangible realities of McGill are impressive, but the intangible ones are more so — the fragile, delicate and often indirectly glimpsed gossamers [gossamers?] of imagination and creativity; the richness of blahblahblah."

The book excels not only in mindlessly promoting McGill, but also in shameless self-promotion. A sample from the dust-jacket: "Anyone who was ever a part of McGill, anyone interested in the history of Montreal, anyone interested in the development of education in Canada will be delighted with *McGill: a celebration*."



Household science students at MacDonal College 1913 in their green and white striped gingham uniforms

The quote combines the depraved ambition of a telemarketer with the snottiness of some old sergeant-major marching around in his parlour knocking over lamps with his cane. Hi ho, Higgins old boy. I say, let me tell you about the old days when I conquered the Mau Mau.

Really, there's a fine line between eccentricity and senility. This book is evidence that McGill's *apparatchiks* feel they are a disappearing gentry, increasingly under siege by francophone Montréal and the non-WASP *nouveau riche*.

What have they got to celebrate, in fact? The planned closing of the dentistry school? The huge debt? Coasting along on one's reputation? The doubling of tuition fees in two years? The plan to cut back employee salaries this year? Are they proud that there is not one woman at McGill who holds the post of Principal or Vice-Principal?

The most disturbing thing about this book is what's missing. Like how McGill Chemistry professor Otto Maas produced anthrax during WWII, and how McGill helped the U.S. air force develop "fuel air explosions," which were used to bomb highways during the war in the Gulf. Maybe McGill is proud of its shabby treatment of Hugh MacLennan, who was a writer-in-residence here until McGill got too cheap to provide him with an office; MacLennan was so hurt — after all he wrote an entire book about this university — he bequeathed his massive book collection to Concordia university when he died, instead of to McGill. And maybe the Hydro-Québec chair will even help the environment.

Could be. Now, how about repairing the crumbling buildings, instead of wasting the money on this glossy attempt to shore up the Empire.

— by Brad Johnson

Top 11 reasons why you despise the Students' Society

1. "They waste too much money on stupid things like the new carpeting in the cafeteria that smells like tuna fish, the information kiosk and bird suits."
— Renée Chalut, *Continuing Education*
2. "I don't even know what they do."
— Osman Almi, *Agricultural Economics (MacDonald campus)*
3. "It's bullshit bureaucracy. I coordinate a Students' Society activity and we can't even use their material and equipment. What are they there for? Their mentality is so inflexible."
— Anonymous, *Arts U3*
4. "You come in with all these ideas, but you have to jump through all these hoops to get anything done."
— Anonymous, *Arts graduate student*
5. "They are like governments everywhere which spend money on flashy things like the information desk and bird suits, but don't care about real problems."
— Dave Romano, *M.A. Political Science*
6. "They don't know what the hell they're doing. I don't know how they decided they were going to be student councillors in the first place."
— A.H., *LLB1*
7. "I have no idea what they do; maybe that's the reason people hate them. I presume students are also little nervous about how their money is spent considering all the scandals."
— Anonymous, *McLellan Library employee*
8. "They're self-important amateur politicians who don't know how to get things done and, frankly, I doubt if they even care."
— David McCaughey, *U3 Biochemistry*
9. "Elitism."
— Anonymous, *former McGill professor*
10. "It's an elitist clique. Do they participate in student life or are they just managing it?"
— Anonymous, *Students' Society employee*
11. We have little say in what a lot of what SSMU does. I feel like I'm begging for cash every time my group makes a genuine request for money."
— Anonymous, *president of a McGill cultural association*



"A male fortress"
A sketch by Arthur Lismer in the
Faculty Club.

McGill, Inc.

The story began in 1989. Christmas time. While everyone was off on vacation, frolicking in the snow, the sly Québec government lifted a freeze on tuition fees that was in place since the mid-1960s.

Québec students streamed into the streets, thousands at a time from the universities and CEGEPs. In the spring of 1990 over 10,000 students rallied against the fee hikes. That semester they even stormed the Montréal Stock Exchange. In each demonstration they were met with riot police. McGill students saw jail-time. Nothing could sway the government.

by Michael Temelini, Tamara Myers
and Eugenio Bolongaro

The Education minister at the time was Claude Ryan. He has since then moved on to direct the notorious Sûreté de Québec as minister of Public Security. When Ryan lifted the fee freeze, universities were free to increase fees by up to 148 per cent.

And raise they did. Two years ago, you would pay \$560 in tuition a semester. This year, the base rate — before all your other fees — is around \$1400 for full-time undergraduates.

But tuition fees aren't the only fees they raised. Last semester, McGill administrators got "fee fever" and decided to jack up a whole series of fees. First, McGill raised fees for student services (the health clinic and gym) by 6.6 per cent — despite the opposition of every major student group on campus. This particular fee will leave full-time students \$80 lighter each year.

McGill also increased fees of other academic necessities. For example, if you want a transcript of your academic record, the fee is now 100 per cent higher than last year: \$18 for three transcripts, compared to \$6 at Concordia. To have your exam re-read now costs 250 per cent more — \$35, compared to \$12 at the University of Toronto. That's an increase of 50 times the rate of inflation, and McGill did it without consulting students or thoroughly reviewing alternatives.

It's pretty disgusting. But what's just as disgusting is the way officials have tried to justify the massive fee hike with ideologically-worn arguments.

One of the most troubling things is the way a neo-conservative discourse has been so uncritically embraced by proponents of the fee hike. Administrators argued that students must pay their "fair share" and that, besides, quality will improve if fees increase. Oh, and students have to chip in to pay off McGill's massive debt and solve the funding crisis.

Gov't austerity: the real issue

McGill is right to say a funding crisis is hurting Canadian universities. But the crisis is the direct result

of years of conservative social policy at all levels of government — not because students don't pay their "fair share."

The federal government has traditionally provided most funds for post-secondary education through transfer payments to the provinces. Since 1983, the federal government has effectively divested itself of its responsibilities in this area.

The latest Tory budget confirms this trend. By extending the freeze on federal transfer payments for another five years, Ottawa's plan is to cut almost \$4 billion from post-secondary education over the next five years. In the same budget, incidentally, the Defence Ministry's budget was jacked up to \$13.2 billion, an increase of five per cent from the previous year; that figure includes a \$350 million "supplement" for Gulf war operations in the fall and another supplement of \$600 million in the spring.

Ottawa also contributes to the funding crisis at McGill by refusing to actually earmark the transfer payment for post-secondary education. Under 30 per cent of the money Ottawa gives Québec for universities actually has to go to those universities. The rest goes into the province's general revenue fund.

The result of Ottawa's policies has been devastating. Over the last decade, Québec's spending on post-secondary education has fallen by more than 30 per cent in constant dollars.

Accessibility is threatened

McGill argues that raising tuition fees has no effect on accessibility to a McGill education.

In every other province where tuition fees have gone up, however, attendance levels have decreased proportionately. It isn't a coincidence that British Columbia, where the government spends the least on post-secondary education, has the lowest level of students going on to universities and colleges after high school.

Quebec on the other hand, which instituted a tuition freeze from the 1960s until 1989, had the highest rate of increase in enrolment relative to the rest of Canada. Since the lifting of the tuition freeze in 1989, with no adequate reform of the loans and bursary program in this province to compensate for tuition increases, accessibility to post-secondary education is already threatened. Even Claude Ryan agreed that enrollments would decrease.

Canadians have to decide whether education is a right, or a privilege. If it is a right, it should be available to everyone, not just rich white boys.

The idea that post-secondary education is a fundamental human right is not simply a slogan of idealists and leftists. Canada committed itself to this idea in 1976, when it endorsed the U.N. Treaty of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It reads: "Higher education shall be made equally accessible to all, on the basis of capacity, by every appropriate means, and in particular by the progressive introduction of free education."

Education doesn't, moreover, benefit only the individual. The health of Canada's post-secondary institutions is essential to the health

of a free democratic society.

Because any fee charged to post-secondary students represents a denial of the fundamental right of education, tuition fees must be abolished. This "zero-tuition" policy is shared by anti-poverty groups, teachers' federations and Canada's largest student associations — the Canadian Federation of Students, the National Graduate Council, the Ontario Federation of Students, l'Association National des Etudiants et Etudiantes de Québec and le Regroupement des Associations des Cycles Supérieurs de Québec (the Québec graduate students' association).

Fees won't cut the deficit

McGill argues that raising tuition fees will take a bite out of the university's ballooning debt. The debt stands at \$72 million. As students we should be concerned about the debt. We should also be concerned that we are being used as scapegoats. The extra tuition fees won't even cover the annual interest payments on McGill's deficit — over \$8 million a year — let alone the debt itself. The university receives a little less than \$7 million annually in tuition fees and "course material" charges. (A questionable

amount of the course material fees actually go to course materials, of course).

Fees won't affect quality

The correlation between higher fees and improved quality may work with Porsches. But not with education. The fee increase hasn't saved McGill's Dentistry Faculty from the axe. Nor will it save McGill professors from the administration's desire to cut salaries, perhaps as early as this year.

Nova Scotia is the province with the highest tuition fees in the country; it also has a funding crisis. There is a funding crisis in other provinces with high tuition fees such as Ontario and B.C. The problem is government austerity, not students who don't pay their way.

Under the poverty line

Let's say tuition fees were abolished outright. Would education really be free then?

A single Canadian going to school full-time has to come up with between \$10 000 and \$12 000 per year, not including tuition and other fees. The money will go to books, supplies, taxes, rent, utilities, food, a phone, clothing and bus fare.

According to the National Council on Welfare, the poverty line for single Canadians living in a city is just over \$12 000 per year. A couple needs at least \$15 200, and with dependents you'll need much more.

How many students are actually living above this poverty line? In 1989, only 23 per cent of post-secondary students in Canada had an income exceeding \$10 000, according to a survey of Canadian campuses conducted by Mendon Associates, a national research company. Students are already paying their fare share to get educated.

Meanwhile, government funding is diminishing, the loan and bursary system is completely inadequate, and thousands of profitable corporations in Québec avoid paying taxes — even though they benefit from an educated workforce.

continued on page 13

BE ALL THAT YOU
CAN BE



McGILL



University	Transcript Fees	Graduation Fees	Exam Rereads
U of T	\$6 for one; \$1 for each additional	none	\$12
U. of Alberta	\$3 each	\$15 - \$20 for gown rental	\$25
U.B.C.	\$4 for one; \$1 for each additional	\$7, included in tuition fee payment	\$25, refunded if grade is changed
Dalhousie	\$4 for one; \$1 for each additional	\$50 if application is late	by department, average \$10
Université de Montréal	\$2 each	None	None
UQAM	\$3 each	\$40	None
Concordia	\$2 each	\$40	\$15
McGill	\$10 for one; \$4 for each additional	\$50	\$35

Thelmacles and Louisiana: A Tragedy in Two Acts

With all the fee increases McGill has introduced, you might be so overwhelmed that you cannot see how these fees will affect you personally.

Consider the following cases of two students, both entirely made up, though they could very well be real.

Louisiana

Louisiana is an undergraduate in History. When she applied to McGill in June, it cost her \$28. McGill did not accept her at first, so she appealed the decision to the Dean of Students. This cost her \$100. The History Department realized there was a clerical mixup and decided to admit her after all. She was \$128 lighter before even arriving.

In the fall term, Louisiana wrote her exams but got unusually low marks. She wanted to appeal the way two of the exams

had been graded. The professors agreed to re-read the exams. That cost \$35 for each one.

Just as Louisiana's semester was about to end, someone stole her wallet, including her student card. McGill charged her 20 bucks to replace it.

In total, Louise shelled out \$218 for one semester. She still had to pay her tuition fees, student services fees, rent, food, books, clothing, bus fare, laundry, utilities, GST and PST.

Thelmacles

Thelmacles is a kindly PhD student in the Department of Geography. Young Thelmacles has finished his courses but still has to finish writing his dissertation. He is technically an "additional session student." So, even though he takes no courses and won't be on campus, Thelmacles pays \$380 in tuition.

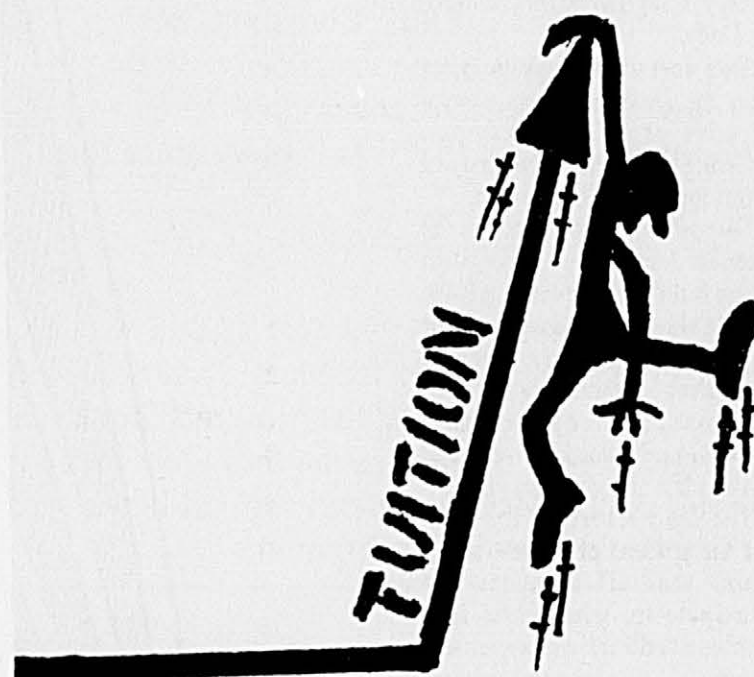
But Thelmacles wants to go to the gym. Thirty two bucks, plus \$2.24 GST.

When Thelmacles completes his PhD thesis, the university will require from him eight copies of the 300-page dissertation — that's 2400 pages of photocopies. At 5¢ a copy that's \$120 — plus 8 binders at 50¢ each, which comes to \$4.00; plus a photo lab fee of about \$240.00 in order to photo-stat the pictures he uses to illustrate his thesis.

The university will also charge Thelmacles \$100 for thesis examination. And the cost of getting his degree and shaking Principal Johnston's hand is a pricey \$50.

So far, it comes to \$928.24. In fees. Poor Thelmacles didn't even take one course.

After graduation, Thelmacles plans to do post-doctoral work. He applies for a fellowship,



submitting transcripts to 10 universities — a total of \$36. In total, it comes \$964.24, or 16 per cent of his \$6200 bursary.

That doesn't include rent, food, books, clothing, bus fare, laundry, heating, GST and PST. And he didn't even set a foot on campus.

McGill's fee scam: money before mettle

continued from page 12

Who decided to raise fees, anyway?

Say you're in an organization which wants to increase its membership fees. Usually, such increases are subject to a democratic vote or a referendum. Even governments which want to raise taxes eventually have to justify it at the polls.

Not so at McGill. Even though tuition fees are another form of "tax," students have no say.

When McGill administrators decide they need more money from students, they manufacture legitimacy by pretending to be democratic and consultative. In reality, the process of consultation is an elaborate charade.

An intricate complex of committees and sub-committees does exist at McGill which has on paper the power to influence major decisions. Students are on some of the committees. For the most part, however, the committees consist of small secretive gatherings of people where students are a tiny minority.

Decisions of these committees ultimately go to the two main administrative bodies at McGill — the Senate and the Board of Governors, both of which also have token student representation. The outcome of the process is that McGill administrators can always claim they consulted thoroughly with all affected parties — even though their decisions are rarely rejected, or even seriously scrutinized. An example is the way McGill implemented fees transcripts and exam re-reads. Increases were proposed by "working groups" set up by top McGill administrators; they consisted of 35 faculty and staff reps, and one lone student. The fees were ratified by McGill's senior administrative bodies (the Senate and Board of

Governors), where the entire student delegation voiced strong disapproval.

As long as students go without equal representation on all decision-making committees at McGill, the consultative process will remain about as democratic as the Mafia.

Dismantling social policy

The current crisis in our universities can only be understood in the context of a larger debate taking place in the Western societies regarding the role of the state and the tax system in education and health care. It is this debate that responsible university administrators must address.

Post-secondary education in Canada needs the kind of money that can only be raised through Canada's tax system — not through

fees from students, most of whom live under the poverty line. It's not that we need more taxes, but a progressively restructured tax system. Greater budget priority must be given to education than to defense and Tory patronage contracts to their industry buddies.

The real question is not: Should students pay higher tuition fees? The questions are: Should anyone pay user fees for essential services like health care and education? And how do user fees affect accessibility?

According to the right-wing view, the entire world — including all its resources and human potential — is one big global market. Like other social institutions, universities must conform to the logic of industry; on this view, education should be directed by the slogans of competitiveness, efficiency and opportunity.

What this discourse ignores is that people have a need for more than just the bottom line. The right-wing equation leaves out other essential principles like fairness, equity and solidarity. Or to put it less philosophically, we need an education that makes us citizens rather than employees.

The student: a widget or a human being?

Is education a social good, or a consumer product? Are universities communities of free enquiry, or factories?

Increasingly, federal and provincial education policies reduce students to mere widgets to be modified on an assembly line, intended for mass consumption by industry. At least it certainly feels that way when you're in a 200-level

course at McGill. Your first experience with university usually consists of huge, alienating classes in which your needs compete with those of 300 other people. Learning is measured by occasional multiple-choice tests written along with 2000 others in the Gym.

As for graduate students, the University's philosophy is becoming marketability, speed, and how much research money you can bring in.

When was the last time you heard a university principal implore you to "seek knowledge for its own sake"? Forget it. We're all being told to get our degree quickly and get a job.

It's certainly not the best environment for developing a critical mind. Maybe that's the idea.

Non-Academic Fees at McGill

A. MCGILL "MISCELLANEOUS" STUDENT FEE CHARGES

Last semester, Principal Johnston suggested that "In order to avoid a deficit in 1991-92, a \$6 million correction is required through a combination of increased income and reduced expenditure." Following the recommendations of a "Working Group" established to achieve this \$6 million correction, it was proposed that \$720 000 be obtained from increases to various student charges.

1. Charge for Transcripts:		
First Copy:	increase from \$5 to	\$10
Additional Copies:	increase from \$2 to	\$4
2. Graduation Fee:		
	increase from \$35 to	\$50
3. ID card replacement charge:		
	increase from \$10 to	\$20
4. Application for Admission:		
Medicine, Law, Dentistry, Music:	increase from \$25 to	\$40
All other faculties:	increase from \$25 to	\$28
5. Admission Appeals Charge (new)		
		\$100
6. Thesis Examination Charge (new)		
Masters Thesis		\$75
Ph.D. Thesis		\$100
7. Examination Re-read Charge up from \$10 and \$25 to		
		\$35

B. STUDENT SERVICES

1. full time student	6.6% increase from \$75 to	\$80
2. part-time student:		\$32
3. increase additional session grad:		\$32 (+ GST)

C. GRADUATE STUDENTS, ADDITIONAL SESSION STUDENTS, INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

1. Full-time:	
McGill "course materials:"	increase by \$50/session
2. Additional Session:	
increase from \$35.50/session to \$190/session (550 per cent increase):	
Quebec fee (\$35.50 + 13.50)	\$49
McGill "research materials"	\$91
McGill "course materials"	\$50
	\$190/session
3. International Students (full-time and undergraduate)	
The government of Quebec decided to increase tuition fees by 20 per cent for foreign students and, applying the customary rules of finance, reduced in a corresponding fashion the transfer payments to universities proportional to the number of foreign students the university accepts.	
Increase from \$5,800/year to \$7,000/year	
4. International Students (Graduate — additional session)	
increase from \$175 to \$350/session:	
(Quebec)	\$210
(McGill "course materials")	\$50
(McGill "research materials")	\$90
	\$350/session

If university life has got you down and courses leave your curiosity unsatisfied, why not take up an activity that won't fry your brain? Perhaps that's what Stephen Leacock and his pals had in mind eighty years ago when they founded the *Daily*.

Ever since those happy-go-lucky days, the *Daily* has been an ever intrusive presence on campus, reporting on events and acting as a forum for student expression.

Our offices can be found in the cheerless depths of your very own Union Building. The room is B-03, next to the Alley. Whatever your fancy — writing a story, snapping some shots, submitting a letter, laying out copy, or just perusing our periodical collection — descend into our lair and give us a visit.

The *Daily* adheres to the belief that the student press serves as a forum that all students can participate in, whether as staff members, editors or responsive readers.

Through the years, we've had us a plenty of detractors, but also a fair number of admirers and a bunch of celebrity alumni.

In order to keep Montréal's other daily newspaper going, an intricate mechanism involving every card-carrying McGill student was devised. And here's how it works.

The Daily Publications Society (DPS)

You become a member of the DPS the instant you pay your fees. The DPS is an incorporated, non-profit and financially autonomous body which earns its keep through a blend of advertising revenue and student fees.

Every year, students elect six members to the nine-person Board of Directors. The remaining three members are *Daily* staff reps elected by staff. The Board oversees financial and legal issues. Questions or complaints about the organization can be addressed to board members. Contact them through the *Daily* Business office, Union B-17, 398-6790.

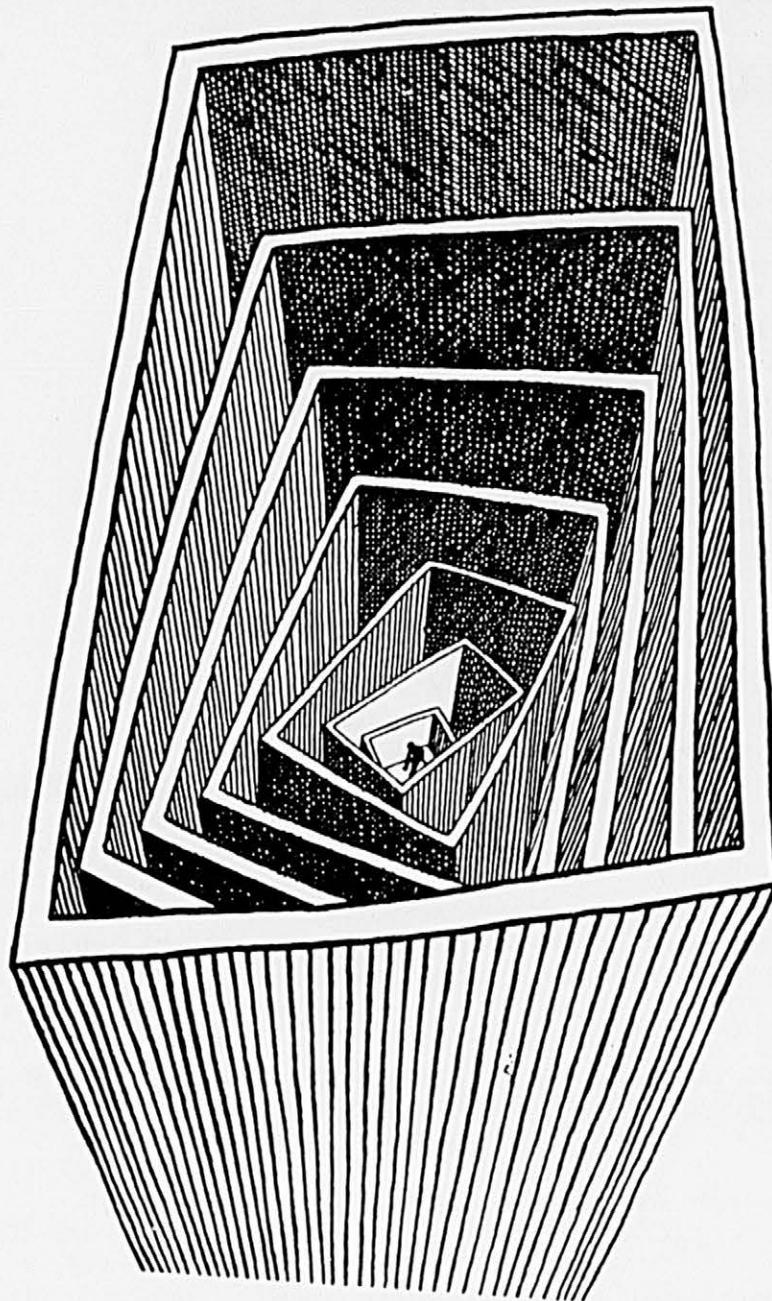
Staff

Every member of the DPS (i.e. every student) can contribute to the *Daily* and eventually become a voting staff member. The staff makes policy decisions, discusses issues and coverage, and talks business every week. Meetings are open to everyone. All present have speaking privileges; but only staff members can vote. Decisions require the approval of a majority of the staff members present and a quorum of two thirds of the *Daily* staff.

To become a staff member, you must contribute either six published articles, six published graphics or photos, or twelve hours of production work. Watch for notices in the paper announcing meeting dates and times.

The *Daily* holds staff recruitment meetings at the beginning of every term to introduce would-be staffers and other sundry *Daily*ites to the *Daily* apparatus.

Trip out with the McGill Daily



The Editorial Board

Just before the end of each academic year, the *Daily* staff holds elections. Candidates running for the 12 editorial positions present themselves for interrogation by their fellow staff members and are chosen by secret ballot. By-elections during the course of the academic year are sometimes held to fill empty positions.

Editors are responsible for coordinating their departments and working with other sections of the paper, training new contributors, generating news ideas and fostering links with outside groups. Each article which appears in the paper goes through two edits to ensure clarity and proper newspaper format — usually done by editors.

Editors have no more voting power than other staff members.

News

The *Daily*'s news department is the heart and soul of the paper. It covers news on the McGill campus and attempts to acquaint readers with issues which may be unfamiliar to them.

The *Daily* is unusual among many student papers because it also covers municipal news and issues outside McGill. This coverage is important since we're one of only two English language (almost) daily papers in Montreal.

News editors try to keep abreast of things happening in a number of "beats" — student government, university and academic affairs, racism, women's issues, gay and lesbian issues, poverty, housing, the

environment, drugs, health, education, municipal government and sex.

The news department is guided by the *Daily*'s Statement of Principles. They emphasize the importance of trying to avoid simple duplication of the standard fare of news proffered in the commercial press. We try to cover issues which aren't discussed elsewhere, and to look into unusual angles of better known stories.

The Statement of Principles also states that one of the main imperatives of the *Daily* is to challenge and oppose the existing social order where and whenever it is oppressive, unjust or inequalitarian. The *Daily* aims to be an agent of progressive social change, and this should be reflected in our news reporting.

The news department holds regular workshops on writing skills, computer skills, researching and interviewing contacts. The *Daily* offers this training not only to new recruits, but also to students in other groups who want to develop their media skills.

Prospective contributors should get in touch with news editors Kathleen, Robin and Peter. Eric Abitbor is the Tuesday French issue's news editor.

Culture

The *Daily* publishes culture copy in almost every edition — but mostly on Thursdays, the most widely-read issue of the paper, and in the French issue. The culture department tries to diffuse cultural news, review the obscure and the

underhyped, examine the politics of culture and delve into parts unknown. Culture sections also offer a space for probing and thematic looks at the social wading pool and the big kids splashing around in it. Culture mongers can talk to Benoit, the French culture editor, or Doug, the anglo culture culture.

Science

The *Daily* is eager to see science news and issues appear in its pages. In some years, we have managed to devote an entire issue of the paper to science as a regular supplement every other Friday. More typically we have run a few science-related articles a week. Issues we'd like to cover include technology, engineering, military research at McGill, ecological problems, the medical and pharmaceutical industries, and the computer hacker culture.

Photography

The world of snapping shutters is at your fingertips. This is one way to become involved at the *Daily* while inhaling limited doses of toxic fumes in the darkroom. We need photos for every kind of story and feature, as well as for the occasional photo essay. Talk to Katerina.

Graphics, Layout and Design

The *Daily* has over the years moved increasingly toward computerized production. We nevertheless depend heavily on

skillful scalpel users to cut copy and photos to size on the flats. Technoid and techno-peasant students alike can come down and marvel out our new full-size layout monitor while they pick up exciting new skills. Contributors new and old are welcome to participate in workshops throughout the year. If you are from another McGill group, we can arrange for a special seminar on computer skills to help with your own work.

Artists who want to doodle and cartoon in the wee hours of *Daily* production nights are welcomed with open arms.

Letters to the Editor, Hyde Parks

Eager fingers flip to the *Daily* letters section first. We print every letter we get provided it isn't racist, misogynist, homophobic, libellous or slanderous. Letters must be less than 300 words.

Hyde Parks are named after the famous soap-box speech venue in London. At 500 words they provide a forum for lengthier opinion pieces by students and McGill groups. In contrast with our letter policy, the *Daily* will not automatically print every Hyde Park it receives, so it's a good to leave your Hyde with an editor instead of just dropping it off.

Comments, Editorials

Comments are regularly written by staff members and appear on the editorial page of news issues and some culture issues. Editorials are opinion pieces endorsed by the entire *Daily* staff at a staff meeting.

Notes From Below

The *Daily* staff periodically uses these to address students about matter which aren't appropriate for a regular Comment.

Events

Groups and individuals can use this column to publicize activities both on-campus and off. We run the listing on the day of publication, provided there is space. Come down to Union room B-03, fill out the available form, and put it in the appropriate box (there's one for each day of the week). Yens is the man for your information needs on this one.

Canadian University Press (CUP)

The *Daily* is a founding member of CUP, a collective of about 50 student papers at universities, colleges and CEGEPs across Canada united under an ostensibly progressive statement of principles and lots of bureaucracy. A national office in Ottawa sort of coordinates things; there's also a computer wire service, a part-time Québec staff writer, and a yearly national conference to rubber stamp CUP executive decisions. We are currently in the process of reviewing our relationship with CUP, and are working out links with other progressive student papers in Canada and the U.S.

Annick Goulet

Vous fréquentez McGill pour la première année et vous êtes francophone. Vous vous sentez seul? C'est normal. En effet, vous faites partie d'une minorité linguistique et culturelle décroissante.

Eh oui, à peine arrivé, vous êtes déjà une espèce en voie de disparition! À l'automne 1986, vous auriez été 28 p.cent à fouler le sol de ce prestigieux campus pour vous y imbiber d'« anglophonie ». Cinq ans plus tard, à peine 20 p.cent des étudiantes et étudiants de McGill sont francophones. De ce nombre, moins de la moitié viennent de cégeps francophones. Les autres proviennent de cégeps anglophones, de d'autres provinces ou pays. (*McGill Daily français*, 12 février 1991, p.8)

Mais rassurez-vous! Quoique de moins en moins nombreux, les francophones à McGill sont de plus en plus actifs au sein de la communauté par le biais de plusieurs organismes.

Si vous vous sentez insécure dans ce nouvel entourage parfois « anglobant », ou si vous désirez simplement garder contact avec la langue de Molière, impliquez-vous!

Ne vous privez surtout pas de cette aventure par crainte de voir vos résultats académiques prendre le large -pour ne pas dire la profondeur... L'implication vous fera connaître de vieux renards qui partageront avec vous leurs méthodes de prise de notes révolutionnaires, leur techniques d'approche et leurs stratégies de rédaction.

Le *Daily français* a préparé pour vous cette liste regroupant les principaux organismes de McGill où les francophones peuvent à loisir s'exprimer et travailler dans leur langue. Il va bien sûr sans dire que les anglophones et allophones y sont les bienvenus!

Notre premier numéro régulier de l'année 91-92, qui paraîtra le 10 septembre, complètera ce portrait sommaire de la vie francophone à McGill.

Le *Daily Français*

Le *McGill Daily* est un journal quotidien, indépendant de toute association politique, étudiante ou

McGill en français



PHOTO: DANIEL MCCABE

autre. Tous les étudiants et étudiantes de McGill en deviennent automatiquement membres en payant leurs frais d'associations en début de session. Tous et toutes ont ainsi un droit de regard sur les finances et les activités de la Société de publications.

Le *Daily français* possède, dans le cadre du McGill Daily sa propre édition, qui paraît tous les mardis, et son équipe. Tous les étudiants de McGill sont d'ailleurs invités à venir s'y joindre, pour un simple article ou une implication plus soutenue. Nous sommes constamment à la recherche de journalistes, de photographes, de correcteurs et correctrices, et de... suggestions!

On peut rejoindre la rédaction du *Daily français* au local B-03 du pavillon Union ou appeler au 398-6784. La première réunion de l'année académique 91-92 se tiendra le 10 septembre à 17h30 au local B-03 du pavillon Union. Le premier numéro sera publié la même journée. Nous serons heureux de recueillir vos commentaires par la même occasion.

La Presse étudiante du Québec

Le *Daily français* est membre de la Presse étudiante du Québec (PEQ) qui regroupe une dizaine de

journaux universitaires et collégiaux. La PEQ offre notamment des services de publicité aux journaux étudiants et publie un bulletin d'information bi-mensuel. Elle organise aussi chaque année, durant la fin de semaine de l'Action de Grâce, un camp de formation pour les nouveaux journalistes du réseau.

La PEQ affirme, tout comme la Déclaration de principe du *McGill Daily*, que le rôle du journalisme étudiant est de promouvoir le changement social en défendant les droits étudiants et les droits de la personne. Ce rôle se concrétise dans le traitement d'informations qui sont ignorées par la presse commerciale et se manifeste par une analyse des événements qui tient compte des principes fondamentaux. Pour cette raison, la PEQ demeure indépendante de tout autre organisme.

Le *Daily français* est d'ailleurs représenté dans la PEQ au niveau des instances décisionnelles. En effet, deux de ses journalistes siègent sur le Comité central.

McGill Québec

Lors de sa création en 1987, l'organisme s'est donné comme mandat de défendre les droits des francophones sur le campus de

McGill et de promouvoir leur culture. Chaque année, en mars, McGill Québec organise pour ce faire une semaine d'activités culturelles pour « favoriser l'ouverture de McGill à la société québécoise ».

L'an dernier, lors de la Commission Bélanger-Campeau, ses membres ont également déposé, suite à des audiences publiques sur le campus, un mémoire décrivant la dichotomie linguistique dans les murs de McGill.

En 91-92, les membres de McGill-Québec désirent poursuivre leur engagement politique, mais cette fois sans réellement prendre position. On pense par exemple parler un peu moins de la crise constitutionnelle et un peu plus des relations entre anglophones et francophones.

Selon son président, Marc-Antoine Adam, McGill Québec va en effet plutôt « s'orienter sur des conférences-causeries avec des invités de marque et des réunions de discussion ».

L'équipe est sans cesse à la recherche de nouveaux membres. Vous pouvez joindre vos efforts à ceux de McGill Québec en contactant Marc-Antoine Adam à 277-9934.

CKUT

McGill a aussi sa radio étudiante qui correspond au 90,3 sur la bande FM. La programmation comprend quelques émissions en français où les collaborateurs sont les bienvenus.

CKUT traite autant de musique et d'événements culturels que d'actualité politique et de lutte syndicale. Les détenus de la prison de Bordeaux y ont même une émission.

Bref, il y en a pour tous les goûts et tous les talents. Et pour les noctambules : la station roule continuellement, le jour comme la nuit!

Pour se joindre à l'équipe, que ce soit comme journaliste, chroniqueur ou chroniqueuse, technicien ou technicienne, ou autres...on peut appeler au 398-6787. On peut aussi se présenter au local B-15 du pavillon Union. le 398-6787. Demandez Marc.

Réunion du McGill Daily français

Mardi, 10 septembre à 17h30
local B-03 du pavillon Union



Bienvenue aux nouveaux et nouvelles, aux anciens et anciennes, aux rejetés, aux tripeux, aux nostalgiques et, bien sûr, à nos fidèles lecteurs et lectrices!





EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Athletics offers employment opportunities for full-time McGill students. Positions are available as:

- equipment managers
- fitness testers
- game timers/scorers/announcers/security
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- Intramural referees
- lifeguards
- Physical education instructors
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- ticket sellers
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EVENTS

QPIRG Tenants' clinic - for information and help with problems. Bring a copy of your lease for the lease bank. Open Air Pub, Sept. 4-6; 11-4. Phone 398-7432 for info.

QPIRG, organizational gods of McGill, are collecting recyclable materials at a table in the Union building, Sept 4-6; 11-4. Phone 398-7432 for info.

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EYE EXAMINATION AVAILABLE BY APPOINTMENT WITH OPTOMETRIST.

by Peter Clibbon

Students, although protected by their status as potential members of the respectable citizenry, can still encounter the forces of law in a variety of different circumstances. Caught with a joint, arrested at a sit-in, or simply hauled off the street for questioning, you may still need to know your rights to avoid being mistreated.

The TV police drama view of the world is that the rights of citizens are clearly defined and respected, while police are perpetually restricted by details of the police code of conduct.

The reality is just the opposite. Citizens' rights are loosely defined, while the powers of the police are extensive and very clearly elaborated. The police have the interests, authority and tools of the state behind them to justify their behavior. The criminal code grants them the right to use "necessary force", and gives them a gun that occasionally acts as more than a tool of intimidation.

This unequal balance of power often provokes a feeling of ineffectiveness and fear in people when dealing with cops. Police are able to act arbitrarily and violently, and they very often get away with it.

If you are mistreated, you have several avenues of recourse. A citizen may attempt to challenge a recalcitrant officer, go to the police ethics commission or file a civil suit. However, the police are more familiar with the workings of the judicial system, and this tends to add more weight to their interpretation of events. So it's important to have a good idea of what they are and aren't allowed to do.

You're not arrested yet...

Identification

You are not obliged to identify yourself to a police officer unless you are under arrest. However, if you do not provide your identity you may be a suspect in their eyes. You could be charged with vagrancy and/or disturbing the peace, or

Avoiding the Cop Shop



arrested for asking questions about a neighbourhood crime.

If you do not want to provide your identity, ask if you are under arrest. The officer must reply with a precise charge against you. If s/he

can't, you don't need to supply your name or address. If the officers insist, ask for their names and badge numbers. They are obliged to supply these.

If you are then arrested for

Resources and Advice

McGill Legal Aid	398-6792
Ligue des Droits et Libertés du Québec	527-8551
Queer Nation Rose	528-8424
AKA-X	484-4159
Black Coalition of Québec	489-3830
Native Friendship Centre	837-5338
Québec Human Rights Commission	873-7618
City councillors Marvin Rotrand and Sam Boskey	872-3134

suspicion of committing a crime, don't physically resist; this could add up to another charge — resisting arrest or assault — which would stand even if you get off on the other charge(s).

An arrest is illegal if you are not told the charges against you. You can resist an illegal arrest, but don't give this a try unless there are witnesses present and you don't mind being beaten up.

Body Searches

The police do not have the right to search your person unless they have already arrested you. However, police can search you and your car if they believe you possess either illegal drugs or a firearm. (Read: they can search anybody, anytime).

Objects to keep hidden from open view: rolling paper, mutilated bits of filter paper, roach butts, etc; these are "drug paraphernalia" in police eyes, and enough evidence to mandate a search of your pockets.

New civic legislation makes it illegal for anyone to carry what is classified as "an edged weapon"; this often gives police the pretext to perform near-indiscriminate searches on people they consider to be "suspicious looking."

If you're taken to the cop shop, your personal belongings will be confiscated and you must sign a receipt for them. Make sure to check the accuracy of the list.

Apartment Searches

The police must have a warrant to search your home. They cannot go past your door without one (unless pursuing a flagrant offender). Without a warrant, they are not allowed in to look for objects that might implicate you. If you let them in and something incriminating is discovered, it may be used as evidence against you.

You must let an officer with a warrant in, however. First check to see if the warrant sheet is properly filled out, signed by a judge, and if it indicates a specific reason to justify the search.

During the search, you don't have to answer any questions. Do not let an officer enter a room unaccompanied. Write up a receipt

for any objects seized. You are not required to accompany the police to the station unless you are arrested.

Under Arrest

You have fewer choices to make once you are arrested. You are guaranteed the right to consult a lawyer, and you should remain silent until one arrives. Don't let the police "do you a favour" and call your lawyer. Refuse help from a lawyer recommended by the police.

If you don't know anyone, phone a friend, a family member, or consult the Québec Bar referral service (866-2490) for a lawyer's phone number.

Lawyers don't come cheap. A simple consultation will set you back \$30 and lawyer fees are generally between \$100 and \$150 an hour. The provincial government's *Aide Juridique* service (842-2233) will handle your case provided you earn less than \$170 per week and are in possession of few "luxury items" you can sell (i.e. car, boat, house).

As a last resort, the state will provide you with a lawyer gratis if you are unable to find one yourself (the so-called "duty council"). But beware; this service may find you being defended by lawyers *à la* Night Court.

Ethical treatment of brutality

Complaints about the Montréal police force and Sûreté du Québec provincial police are now handled by "ethics committees," composed of a civilian majority and some police officers. The province created the committees in 1990, promising that they would finally usher in an era of public accountability.

The committees define police brutality as "any psychological, verbal or physical abuse consisting of an overt or brutal misuse of police authority."

To file a complaint, you first have to get past ethics commissioner Fernand Côté, at the Comité Déontologie Policière (393-2826). Côté is actually sometimes more an obstruction than any help. He may dismiss or accept a complaint for the ethics committee. (This decision

continued on page 18

Remarkable consistency

What will they do for an encore? The summer was a repeat performance of police intimidation and brutality against blacks and first nations people. According to Cabral Douglas, a member of the black youth group AKA-X, there is general agreement in the city's black communities that the Montréal Urban Community police force is racist and systematically treads on minority rights.

At least part of the reason is the lack of minority members in Montréal police. Out of a total of over 4000 MUC police, five are blacks — despite several years of hiring policies aimed at increasing the number of minorities.

The predominately non-white neighbourhood of Côte-des-Neiges, for example, is the territory of a police station which has 205 cops — 203 whites, one Vietnamese and one first nations person.

Below is a summary of what the cops did on their summer vacation:

June 14. Fitzgerald 'Junior' Forbes, a black man, dies of a heart attack two hours after being arrested for mischief by Montréal police. He was in his early twenties. No inquiry has yet begun.

July 3. SWAT member Michel Tremblay shoots and kills 24-year-old Marcellus François, whom police mistook for a

suspect in an attempted murder. Tremblay later says he believed François was reaching for a gun. François was sitting in his car and wearing his seat belt when the shot was fired into his forehead. A coroner's inquest has begun, but Public Security minister Claude Ryan refuses to release the results of a long-completed police probe of the incident.

July 4. Eleven blacks are arrested "for their own protection" after being taunted by some 100 white youths, some chanting white power slogans. The 11 are crammed into a hot van for a while and allegedly abused by police with racial slurs.

July 10. Sûreté de Québec officers repeatedly ram the car of a young native woman until she is forced into the ditch just outside Kahnawake, the Kanienkehaka (Mohawk) community on the South Shore. When the woman drives her car out of the ditch and into Kahnawake village, five police cars appeared out of nowhere, suggesting that the incident was planned in advance in order to provoke a confrontation with Mohawks.

July 17. Police arrest 29-year-old Donna West without providing any reasons for the arrest. Police break West's arm while attempting to handcuff her and as a result have to take her to the hospital. No charges are ever laid against West.

July 22. Police use truncheons to break up a mostly black crowd gathered peacefully after closing time outside Business,

a downtown nightclub. Police claim their bully tactics were routine techniques for clearing away crowds. Witnesses and the club's bouncers, one of whom is attacked by six officers, say police overreacted in their numbers and in their use of force.

August 4. The *Montréal Gazette* quotes MUC police constable Guy Denis as suggesting the following solution to crime (which in his view is committed mostly by blacks and immigrants): "send them back to their islands. It wouldn't solve the problem, but it would go a little ways." No disciplinary action against Denis is announced after the remarks. Previously, Denis had been accused of five separate accounts of brutality against blacks. He was absolved each time by an internal police review board.

August 15. Johnny François, brother of Marcellus François, is arrested by Montréal police in another case of mistaken identity. Undercover police, thinking he is a drug dealer, chase François after he gives his younger brother some change to buy juice. François claims police didn't identify themselves and tried to run him down. He is arrested for threatening a police officer.

• Sources: the *Ottawa University Charlatan*, the *Gazette* and the Mohawk Nation office.

RECRUITMENT MEETING

Mighty oaks from little acorns grow.

Who would have dreamed that from that cute, little frosh of a student way back in 1987 would have evolved a multitasking, articulate citizen, typified by the editors writing this filler box you see before you.

Yet here we sit. With enough inspiration to amuse 51 university students (compared to the Tribune's 37).

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So, c'mon along young student. Join us in our quest to liberate our own tedious lives with silly little comments at the tops of pages.

Thursday, September 5th. 5:00 pm, Student Union Building, room B-03.

DAILY

...avoiding the cop shop

continued from page 17

can be appealed). If you find the telephone number to be permanently busy, visit their offices at the Palais de Justice (1 Notre-Dame E., rm 870).

A complaint must be made within two years of your run-in with the police, if the commissioner is even to look at it. The old, secretive review board still handles incidents which happened before September 1, 1990.

Before 1990, the police themselves hearing complaints against them. Unsurprisingly, this system rarely resulted in changes or disciplinary measures.

The new citizen-dominated ethics committees does take disciplinary action against police. Measures range from a slap on the wrist to permanent dismissal. Hearings are public, and complainants may have witnesses and lawyers present.

The one major advantage of this service is that the complainant does not have to deal with one police officer before the actual ethics

committee hearings.

Although the new procedures are over a year old, they remain largely unknown. This is at least partly the fault of the province, which neglected to give the ethics committees any publicity money.

Miscellaneous

• Métro cops, those vigilant defenders of public order in our underground transit network, are notorious for their sporadic brutality towards visible minorities and the homeless. The métro cops are basically puffed-up private security guards, and the MUC Transit Commission's complaints board is mandated to investigate reports of excessive behaviour.

However, according to a municipal councillor Marvin Rotrand, the procedures are completely useless. Rotrand advises victims of serious harassment to sue the MUC Transit Commission or the officer involved in civil court.

• Thanks to a Superior Court ruling, international students (with student visas) were recently guaranteed the same rights before the law as everyone else.

If you are arrested, however, police are required to report details to Immigration Canada. Depending on the seriousness of the crime, immigration authorities may decide not to renew a foreign student's visa. That is, if he or she is not already in jail.

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3637 Peel Street, Room 211

INFORMATION SESSIONS HELD DAILY AT 10:00 AM
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(NOTE: American students can obtain information on the Rhodes Scholarships competition for their home state from this office.)

DEADLINE

In order to participate in the internal McGill recommendation system which requires being interviewed at the University, candidates must submit their completed application form on, or before **MONDAY 23 SEPTEMBER 1991**.

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Bedding down with the corporate sector

by Robin LeBaron

TWO YEARS AGO, the McGill administration commissioned a task force to outline the university's priorities and to make recommendations. Then, as now, McGill had been undergoing financial crisis for almost a decade. Overcrowding, underfunding, and deterioration of facilities were endemic.

The final report of the Task Force on Priorities, released last December, called for profound changes in the philosophy and the structure of McGill. It recommended solutions for some urgent problems, but went well beyond immediate concerns to suggest a new direction for the university.

An amended version of the report was passed by the McGill's senior ranks of bureaucracy during the spring and is now official university policy. If you're interested in the university, or the future of education in this country, you should take a look. The document is an officially soporific-looking 70 pages, but its content touches on almost every aspect of university life. And the implications are anything but dull.

The report's most controversial section proposes to link McGill more closely with 'industry' and the corporate sector. First, the report suggests that the university generate much more of its revenue directly from large corporations, increasing private sector funding from \$20 million to \$40 million by 1992.

Second, the report recommends that the university create or expand programs and institutions like research chairs which establish links with the corporate sector. It suggests that ideal corporate donors are those which help work closely with university members and take a long term interest in the projects they support. The scandalous new Hydro-Québec chair in environmental ethics is a good example of what this policy means for McGill.

Originally, the report recommended that funding be decentralized. That may sound good, but what it means is that McGill will increasingly require faculties, departments and even individual professors to get their funding funds from industry, instead of government sources.

The requirement was to affect not only engineering, but also 'pure' and 'social' science researchers; the idea is to have more McGill research oriented toward possible industrial applications. This recommendation was struck during the debate over the report in the McGill Senate, a senior administrative body mostly made up of academics. Nevertheless, there remains a fear that McGill will unofficially encourage 'decentralized funding.'

The profit line

Critics say the recommendations of the report hand the private sector far too much control over the university. If individual persons and

departments within the university receive funding directly from corporations, they will inevitably be pressured to be receptive to corporate demands.

"The task force report outlines the general process of transformation of McGill from a university to a workshop for the private sector," said Political Science professor Sam Noumoff, an academic rep to the McGill Senate.

Noumoff said that during the Senate debate on the report that he did not oppose all links with industry. What he did oppose was McGill's intensification and institutionalization of these links in the Task Force report.

"Such close ties with industry will inevitably transform the priorities set within the university," Noumoff said. He said that the same thing would happen to McGill as happens to colonized territories when imperial countries impose their rules and priorities.

"We are internalizing the viewpoint of the corporate sector and are becoming unaware of the fact that it was externally imposed," he said.

Undergrad teaching will suffer

Funding within the university is another controversial issue. The Task Force recommends that McGill give funding priority to those departments and faculties which are deemed to be 'excellent' — central to the university's interests. Faculties and departments which are not 'excellent' may be cash starved, or eliminated.

For the task force authors, 'excellence' seems primarily to mean international recognition. Programs which compare favourably with their counterparts in other prestigious universities are 'excellent'. This vision of excellence is

closely tied up with competitiveness; 'excellent' programs attract more students and more funds.

This vision of excellence, however, does not seem to include benefits to university members and the broader community which cannot be measured on an international rating scale.

To a large extent, this recommendation (like the ones calling for increased links to the corporate world) merely rubber-stamps a trend which has already taken root at McGill.

Gone is the idea that the university should be a resource for all members of society — women's concerns, labour issues, regional underdevelopment, unemployment, poverty. Gone is the idea that university is for critical debate about social issues.

Many athletics programs, for example, are already denied funding because they do not fare well in competition with other universities. And the dentistry faculty is scheduled to close in four years, despite the fact that it contributes substantially to the welfare of the Montréal community.

The Task Force report also calls for a decrease in undergraduate enrolment over the next few years. It recommends, however, that graduate enrolment be increased to a third of the full time university population.

Critics argue that although the task force pays lip service to undergraduate education, these changes indicate that the priorities of the university are becoming graduate

studies and high profile research.

"The report displays an outrageous contempt for the primary function of a university," according to Economics professor Tom Naylor.

"A university should provide an education for a large part of the population."

Several other recommendations made in the report were struck down in the Senate. Students will not be required to learn French, or to own a computer, as the report originally suggested.

McGill's role in Québec

The task force report is best understood against the background of social changes that have occurred in North America during the past two decades.

Government support for universities declined during the 1970s and 1980s, a casualty of austerity policies. Universal access to post-secondary education has almost completely disappeared as an important issue; the debate over tuition fee increases in Québec two years ago illustrated.

Ottawa and the business sector, loathe to increase funding, are now arguing that Canada needs to train more engineers and scientists if it wants to remain competitive. Free trade, their argument goes, has made this issue increasingly urgent.

They are not interested in making education available to all. They simply want to ensure that industries located in Canada will be able to draw from a pool of skilled, élite technicians.

This view of education as a tool to increase international competitiveness is closely associated with the neoconservative economic and social policies which have been implemented almost everywhere in the industrialized world during the 1980s, including Canada and Que-

bec.

McGill has specific problems due to its history as an élite anglophone institution in a francophone province. Much of Québec society has traditionally resented McGill as the haven of an English-speaking élite. In the late 1970s, the PQ government decreased McGill's funding considerably, in the interest of building up the relatively neglected francophone universities. Bourassa's Liberal government has continued to favour other universities. Partly as a consequence of this, McGill has contracted an immense debt.

The Task Force report is a coherent response to these changes. It abandons the goal of accessibility in favour of creating an educated élite. Increased graduate enrolment, recommendations that students speak French and own computers, and the emphasis on excellence all imply that the administration envisions McGill students as members, present or future, of a wealthy minority.

This wealthy élite should be educated with the interests of the corporate sector in mind. Closer links with industry will make McGill students more receptive to the perspective and demands of the private sector. 'Excellent' technical students will give Canadian industries that competitive edge.

The Task Force report also gives McGill a new *raison d'être* within Québec. Closer ties with industry will win the favour of the corporate sector, which has taken over direction of nationalist politics in Québec. And McGill's 'excellent' departments and faculties will not only give Québec industries a leading edge; they will also give Québec a good international profile and provide a (bilingual) provincial élite with the quality education it deserves.

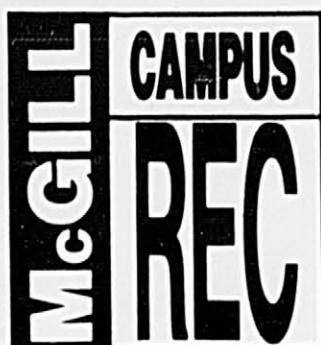
ONE OF the most repellent aspects of the Task Force is the fact that it ignores and occludes visions of the university alternative to the one just outlined — visions which do not see post-secondary education as a technical training ground for corporate employees.

The report claims that serving the 'broader community' is important; but the only segment of the 'broader community' it explicitly mentions is the business sector.

Gone is the idea that the university should be a resource for all members of society — women's concerns, labour issues, regional underdevelopment, unemployment, poverty; this, in a city with 800 000 people either on welfare or UI, and where 20 000 Montréalers are homeless. Gone is the idea that university is for critical debate about social issues.

Professor Noumoff suggested during the Senate debate that one vision of a university was "a place where all orthodoxies are challenged." The Senate voted the proposal down. Their vote reflects the spirit of the task force.





DEPARTMENT OF ATHLETICS

Campus Recreation

FALL 1991

INTRAMURAL SPORTS PROGRAM

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BADMINTON	MEN WOMEN DOUBLES	\$6.00 per player	Sat., Oct. 5 09:00 - 15:00	Currie Gym	Oct. 5	1	NA	Sept. 25, 09:00 to Oct. 3, 17:00	Draw Posted Office G-35 Oct. 11, 17:00
BASKETBALL	MEN A & B WOMEN	\$60.00 per team	Mon. 20:00 to 22:45 Tue. 20:00 to 22:45 Sun. 10:30 to 15:45	Currie Gym	Oct. 6	8	16	Sept. 25, 09:00 to Oct. 2, 17:00	Oct. 3, 18:15 Gym 3
BASKETBALL (1 on 1)	MEN WOMEN	\$18.00	Oct. 26 & 27	Currie Gym	Oct. 26	1	NA	Oct. 15, 09:00 to Oct. 23, 17:00	Draw Posted Office G-35 Oct. 24, 17:00
FLAG FOOTBALL	MEN WOMEN	\$60.00 per team	Mon. 18:00 - 22:00 Wed. 20:30 - 22:30 Fri. 16:00 - 22:30 Sat. 09:00 - 18:00 Sun. 09:00 - 18:00	Forbes Field & Lower Campus	Sept. 13	12	18	Sept. 4, 09:00 to Sept. 10, 17:00	Sept. 10, 18:15 Gym 3
GOLF	MEN WOMEN	\$25.00 per player	Sept. 27	Bellevue Golf Club	Sept. 27	1	N/A	Sept. 4, 09:00 to Sept. 23, 17:00	Tee off times posted Office G-35 Sept. 25, 17:00
HOCKEY (Fall & Winter)	MEN A, B & C WOMEN	\$280.00 per team	Mon. 19:00 - 24:15 Tues. 20:00 - 24:30 Wed. 20:00 - 24:30 Fri. 20:00 - 24:30 Sun. 15:15 - 23:45	McConnell Winter Stadium	Sept. 30	12	20	Sept. 24 08:30 - 17:00	Sept. 24, 18:30 COTC LOUNGE
SOCCER	MEN A, B & C WOMEN	\$85.00 per team	Mon. 20:30 - 23:00 Tues. 20:30 - 23:00 Wed. 20:30 - 23:00 Thurs. 20:30 - 23:00 Sat. 09:00 - 18:00 Sun. 09:00 - 23:00	Molson Stadium	Sept. 14	13	20	Sept. 4, 09:00 to Sept. 10, 17:00	Sept. 10, 18:15 Gym 3
SOFTBALL	MEN CO-REC	\$60.00 per team	Mon. 15:30 - 18:00 Tues. 16:00 - 18:00 Wed. 15:30 - 18:00 Thurs. 16:00 - 18:00 Fri. 15:00 - 18:00 Sat. 08:00 - 18:00 Sun. 08:00 - 18:00	Middle Field & Molson Stadium	Sept. 13	12	18	Sept. 4, 09:00 to Sept. 10, 17:00	Sept. 10, 18:15 Gym 3
TENNIS	MEN A & B WOMEN	\$6.00 per player	Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15 OR Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22	Forbes Field Tennis Courts	Sept. 12	1	N/A	Sept. 4, 09:00 to Sept. 10, 17:00	Draw posted Office G-35 Sept. 11, 17:00
ULTIMATE	CO-REC	\$60.00 per team	Sat. 12:00 - 18:00 Sun. 09:00 - 18:00	Forbes Field	Sept. 14	9	18	Sept. 4, 09:00 to Sept. 10, 17:00	Sept. 10, 18:15 Gym 3
VOLLEYBALL	MEN WOMEN	\$60.00 per team	Mon. 20:00 - 22:45 Tues. 20:00 - 22:45 Wed. 20:00 - 22:45	Currie Gym	Oct. 7	8	16	Sept. 25, 09:00 to Oct. 2, 17:00	Oct. 2, 18:15 Gym 3
VOLLEYBALL	CO-REC	\$60.00 per team	Wed. 20:00 - 22:45 Thurs. 20:00 - 22:45 Fri. 19:15 - 22:45	Currie Gym	Oct. 9	8	16	Sept. 25, 09:00 to Oct. 2, 17:00	Oct. 2, 19:15 Gym 3
VOLLEYBALL (3 on 3)	MEN WOMEN	\$18.00 per team	Nov. 9 and Nov. 10	Currie Gym	Nov. 9	3	4	Oct. 29, 09:00 to Nov. 6, 17:00	Draw posted Office G-35 Nov. 7, 17:00

- In many sports space is limited — registration is on a first come first served basis.
- Please note that registration deadlines are strictly adhered to.
- A representative from each team must attend the captains' meeting for that sport.

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 Wednesday, September 11, 1990
 18:00 - 21:00 hrs.
 Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium

INFORMATION

Registration: Campus Recreation Office G35
Currie Gym, 475 Pine Avenue West
398-7011

by Anders Hayden
and Peter Clibbon

Hell on wheels, wheels in hell

With 225 kilometres of bike paths and the world's largest bike rally, Montreal's civic administrators like to promote the city as a cyclist's nirvana. So much so that they have produced a video promoting Montréal's cycle-friendliness to present at next year's "Conférence Vélo-Mondial", which will unite bicycle enthusiasts and city planners from around the globe.

But this rosy image is quickly dispelled after a quick tour around the city's congested streets and poorly conceptualized and maintained bike path network. While 225 kilometres may sound impressive, substandard unmarked lanes and paths on federal territory and you are left with a measly 80 km of paths. This places Montréal with less paths per capita than all of its surrounding suburbs. In fact, the majority of these 80 km are on the city's periphery and are designed for recreation rather than transportation.

When Jean Doré and the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM) were elected in 1986, cyclists were optimistic in light of Doré's campaign rhetoric in favour of a comprehensive bike path network. Yet, while 70 km of paths were inherited from a decade of construction under the preceding Drapeau regime, only 10 new kilometres of paths have seen the light of day during five years of MCM power. The cyclist's municipal portfolio is tossed around like a hot potato between members of the executive council, resulting in a lack of leadership and accountability.



Worse yet, Montreal's public works department, which builds and maintains the city's bike paths, seems to be directed by autocratic mentalities. They are completely out of synch with cyclists' concerns. Path construction and maintenance regularly begins in October (the season's dying days), paths are rarely distinguishable from traffic lanes

and are often plagued with unnecessary stop signs and intersection signal lights which leave cyclists at risk.

Following the death of cyclist, Cicely Yalden, on the Rachel street bike path, Montreal's public works placed stop signs at many intersections along the path rather than improving on the path. Only a year

later have funds been provided for increasing the path's security.

Since the opening of the Rachel street path between L'Esplanade and Parc Lafontaine, the notion of an isolated reserved lane for cyclists has been increasingly challenged. Notoriously dangerous, the Rachel street path seems to contain most of the negative characteristics of an

unsafe path: poor visibility, encroaching traffic and treacherous intersections. While some suggest corrective measures could render bike paths safer, others are suggesting the end to cordoned off paths, claiming they provide false security.

Bicycle parking has been another hot topic for the cyclists' lobby. Montreal public works has ceased to supply bike stands for institutional buildings in exchange for single attachments on tree boxes. Secure bicycle parking has become a critical problem around McGill campus where the highest incidence of bike thefts is repeatedly recorded.

However, there is still reason for optimism. Providing substance to the MCM's policy of public consultation, the city received praise by expanding its 'Comité-Vélo' to include representatives from the cyclists' lobby. The South Shore community of St. Hubert has recently adopted a building code obliging businesses to incorporate bicycle parking into construction plans.

Le Monde à Bicyclette, Montréal's most well-known bicycle lobby group has called for a grid of bicycle paths every kilometre in addition to the better maintenance of present paths. Greatest in demand would be paths along de Maisonneuve, Atwater, Notre Dame, Côte-de-Neiges, du Parc and Victoria as well as increased access to bridges to the South Shore.

Le Monde à Bicyclette occasionally organizes creative means of protesting the city governments' lack of focus on bicycle issues. Their number is 844-2713. They also produce a quarterly publication which is available around the city free of charge.

Cyclists unite: cars are our enemy!

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Cycling does not add to toxic emissions, global warming, the guzzling of scarce non-renewable energy supplies, gridlocked traffic, or ugly parking lots which colonize urban space.

There are many things to beware of while cycling on Montreal streets, including: taxi drivers dedicated to crushing your puny bike between their two-ton vehicles and the curb; intoxicated bar patrons who can't fathom that your hand signals mean get the fuck off the bike path; pedestrians who get a thrill out of stepping three feet off the curb before looking up to see what's coming; drivers from Kansas who believe it is the divinely ordained duty of the cyclist to stop and allow them to make a right turn on red; fellow cyclists who barrel straight towards you while going the wrong way down St. Catherine Street at night, without a light, and with one leg in a cast; and, of course, every cyclist's nightmare — the car door.

Beware of turning into a road warrior/bicycle courier type with a death wish.

Cycling in Montreal is no time for blissful meditation or the achievement of inner harmony. It is a most disharmonious activity, but it can be quite addictive.

- The official biking season in Montreal is from 1 April to 15 November and bike paths should be open during this time. A free map of bike paths is available from the MUC by calling 280-6700.
- "Pédaler Montréal" is available in French for \$5.95 from Vélo-Québec. It includes maps of bike paths and suggested bike routes for the greater Montreal region, lists of bike and repair shops, and other useful info.
- Where there are no bike paths, look for streets that have a wide space between the parked cars and the next lane. Rue St. Urbain from the Plateau down to Sherbrooke and Rue St. Jacques from St. Henri to the downtown are two examples. Many cyclists feel much safer on such a street than on a poorly designed bike path.
- Watch out for the Park-Pine interchange. If you're planning to continue south on Park you'd better say your prayers. Also, beware of sewer grates (most of

which are bicycle friendly) and the nation's largest collection of potholes (none of which are bicycle friendly). For any problem areas you can notify Public Works at 872-3434 and they will do their bureaucratic best.

- You can take your bike on the last car of the metro weekdays from 10 AM to 3 PM, after 7 PM, and all day on weekends and holidays. The suburban train to Deux-Montagnes allows two bikes per train during the same times, but bikes are no longer allowed on the Dorion-Rigaud line. Tel: 288-6287 (AUTOBUS)
- To get to the South Shore you have four options. You can bike across the Jacques Cartier bridge, take the metro from Berri-UQAM to Longueuil, or go by the St. Lawrence Seaway bike path which can be accessed from Cite du Havre (via Ile St. Helene and Ile Notre Dame) or from Nuns' Island. There is also a shuttle boat from the Quai de l'horloge at the Old Port to Longueuil from mid-May to mid-October. It runs from 9 AM to 8 PM on the hour (Friday and Saturday until 2 AM). It'll cost you \$2. Tel: 842-1053.
- If you were thinking of taking mountain bikes up on Mount Royal, think again. The ecology

of the mountain is very fragile and mountain bikes off the beaten track have already done considerable damage. It's now illegal to ride a bike off the main mountain roads.

- Parking your bike can be a hassle, especially in the winter. Look for a well-lit spot with lots of pedestrian traffic. Make sure that whatever you attach your bike to is solid, secure, and immobile. Thieves have been known to snap small trees, saw through thin aluminum posts, or remove the "no parking" sign from a post and slide your bike up and over.
- Don't fasten your lock near the ground where it can easily be struck by a hammer and leverage can be applied easily. Remember to remove anything that can be removed without tools such as quick-release seat posts, pumps, and lights. You can also ask the MUC police for a donut, I mean, an engraving pen to mark your SIN or other means of identification on your bike.
- Beware that the City will remove bikes locked on the street to trees or parking meters after November 15 to allow for snow removal. They will not warn you nor tell you what they've done. It will be

impounded and sold after sixty days.

- You might see your bike again at the municipal auction. These take place two or three times a year and are possible sources of cheap bikes. Call 872-2340 for the date of the next auction. It's a good idea to bring along somebody who can evaluate the condition of the bikes.
- A good solid U-type lock (\$20-\$45) is a necessity, although clever bike thieves can find ways to beat them.
- Bikes are required to have reflectors — white in front, red in back, and yellow on the pedals. A bike light and bright clothes also take night cycling out of the realm of suicide activities.
- Fenders will save your clothes from a spray of mud and road slime on wet days, while rain gear is a great investment if you dislike being cold, soaked, and filthy. And if you'd prefer looking like you're from Toronto to ending up in a coma (or worse), buy yourself a helmet.
- Don't forget the big annual event for cyclists, the Tour de l'île — a 68 km rally held in early June that attracts upwards of 40,000 cyclists.

WELCOME TO THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY BOOKSTORE

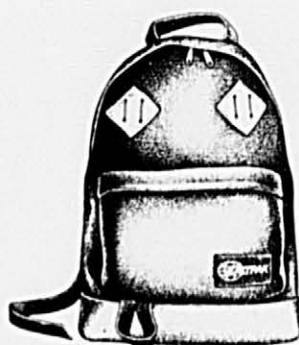
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All course material EXCEPT LANGUAGES AND MEDICINE are located in the basement level of the Bookstore and arranged by course number. Languages and Medicine are on the third floor.

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OUCH, THAT WAS EXPENSIVE

Okay, here's a sensitive subject. Textbooks are seldom cheap, so bring lots of money. What we have to tell thousands of people every year is this: bookstores don't set book prices. Publishers set their prices, and like any other bookstore, we charge you those prices. Please don't blame us.

Selling textbooks is a lousy way to get rich (we ain't done it yet). You may have noticed that mainstream bookstores don't carry texts. This is because publishers give bookstores a much lower margin on texts than on more popular books. By the time we pay our overhead, we're not making a bean on textbooks. That's not much consolation to you after you've spent a few hundred dollars on books, but it's the best we can do. We've been selling textbooks to McGill students for over 40 years, and the accountants are still shaking their heads.

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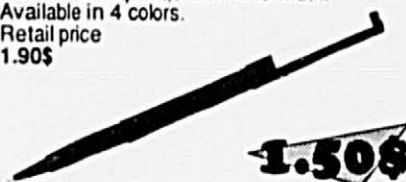
SL25 Data Checker Liquid ink pen with clear tank that lasts 3 times longer than any other Pentel highlighter. Available in 6 colors. Retail price 3.29\$



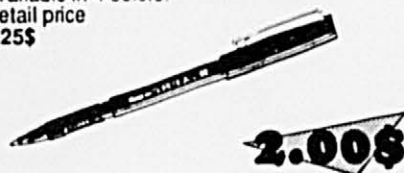
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16 - Musicians

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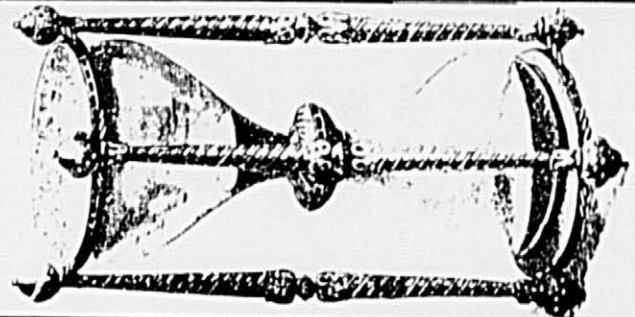


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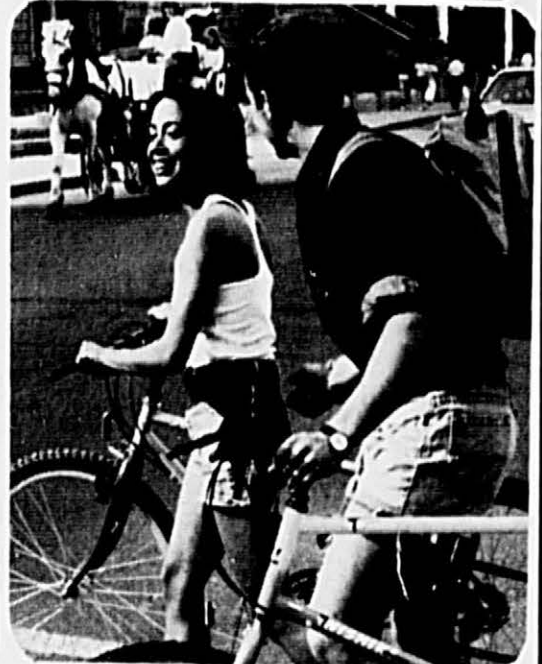


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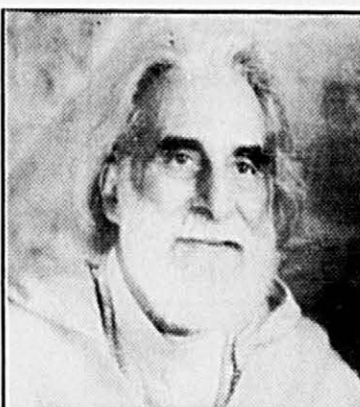


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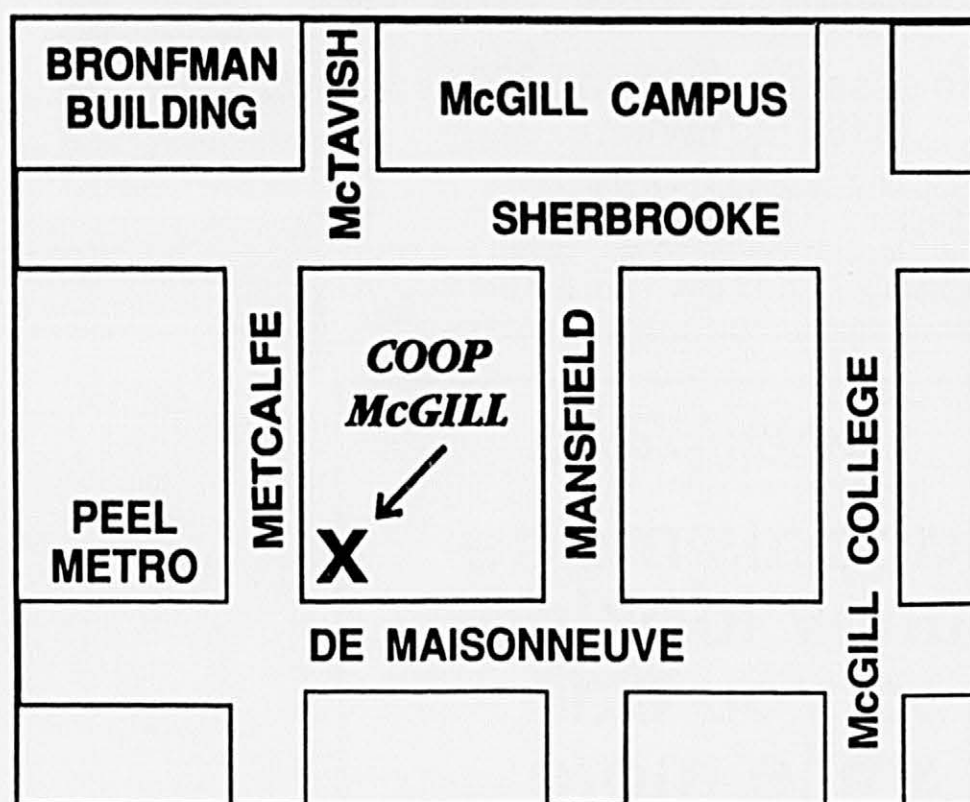


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